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Wednesday, April 2, 1969
Chaitra 12, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session**
**(Fourth Lok Sabha)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## CONTENTS

*No. 32—Wednesday, April 2, 1969/Chaitra 12, 1891 (Saka)*


| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Oral Answers to Questions– | |
| *Starred Questions Nos. 842 to 846 | 1–35 |
| Written Answers to Questions– | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 841 and 847 to 870 ... | 35–54 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 5054 to 5068, 5070 to 5090,5092 to 5098, 5100 to 5110 and 5112 to 5152. | 54–128 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance– | |
| Statement of Shri Shankaracharya of Puri and his reported insult to the National Anthem ... ... | 128–115 |
| Papers Laid on the Table ... ... | 145 |
| Public Accounts Committee- | |
| Fifty-ninth Report ... ... | 145 |
| Statement Under Direction 115 ... ... | |
| Removal of Control on Prices of B. Twill ... | 145–51 |
| Shri Madhu Limaye ... ... | 145–48 |
| Shri B. R. Bhagat ... ... | 148–51 |
| Motion re. suspension of part of clause (c) of Rule 110 in relation to Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill ... ... | 151–59 |
| Constitution(Twentys-econd Amendment)Bill-Withdrawn... | 159–60 |
| Demands for Grants– | |
| Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs ... ... | 160–284,288–93 |
| Shri P. N. Patodia ... ... | 169–82 |
| Shri Liladhar Kotoki ... | 182–88 |
| Shri Beni Shanker Sharma ... | 212–24 |
| Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar ... | 224–29 |
| Shri S. Kandappan ... | 229–36 |
| Shri. o·K. Sinha ... | 236–41 |


*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri K. Ramani ... ... 241–49
Shrimati Jayaben Shah ... ... 249–56
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha ... ... 256–62
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad ... ... 262–70
Shri P. Viswambharan ... ... 270–77
Shri Prem Chand Verma ... ... 277–84
Shri Bedabrata Barua ... ... 288–93
Discussion *re.* recent developments in Telengana and other areas of Andhra Pradesh ... ... 284–88
Shri Y. B Chavan ... 284–86
Half-an-Hour Discussion–
Assignment of Miscellaneous jobs to jawans ... 293–312
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ... ... 293–300
Shri M.R. Krishna ... ... 300-03, 309-12

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 2, 1969/Chaitra 12, 1891 (Saka).*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**गोमांस तथा बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात**

+

***842. श्री प० मु० सईद :**
**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री 19 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4406 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में दूध की अत्यधिक कमी और गाय के प्रति भारतीय जनता और किसानों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या गोमांस के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को किसानों के लिये बछड़ों की उपयोगिता और बैलों की अधिक कीमतों की जानकारी है;



(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा दुग्धशूर्ण और ट्रैक्टरों के आयात पर व्यय की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा बछड़े के चमड़े के निर्यात से अर्जित की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा से कहीं अधिक है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या दूध और दूध के उत्पादों की कमी को दूर करने और किसानों को अच्छे बछड़े उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार बछड़े के चमड़े और बछड़े के चमड़े से बने सामान के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध कब से लागू होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir, as such a step will lead to a loss of foreign exchange earnings of the order of Rs. 5 crores annually without reducing the import of tractors which will continue to be imported till such time as adequate indigenous production is available.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Keeping in view the sentiments of the majority of the people of this country, may I know from the Government whether they are going to stop the export of beef and leather ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Already the export of beef is banned since a majority of the States-perhaps only with the exception of Kerala--have banned the slaughter of young calves. This has been done so that the depletion of this valuable stock is prevented. Therefore, this question does not apply to the export of leather.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : I happened to go through the last three years' exports. It seems that the amount involved is very negligible. Taking into account the sentiments of the people of this country, may I know whether it will be the policy of the Government to see that the export of calf leather is stopped from this country ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the question of sentiment is concerned, that has been taken into consideration and the export of beef has been banned. But, so far as the question of leather export is concerned, it may be that from this particular leather which is called E. I. tanned, the amount involved may not be much, but our total leather and leather goods export come to Rs. 82 crores. As I said, the majority of States have banned the slaughter of young calves. Therefore, this question does not arise.

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : बछड़ों का जो चमड़ा आप निर्यात करते हैं उस में कितने ऐसे बछड़ों का चमड़ा होता है जोकि स्वत: अर्थात स्वाभाविक रूप से मरते हैं और कितने ऐसे होते हैं जिनको स्लाटर किया जाता है और फिर चमड़ा उनका उतारा जाता है ?

अगर यह चमड़ा तैयार करना आवश्यक है फारेन एक्सचेंज की प्राप्ति के लिए तो क्या इस देश के अन्दर चमड़े का सामान तैयार करने पर आप ज्यादा जोर देंगे ताकि चमड़े का सामान तैयार हो कर एक्सपोर्ट हो और खाली खालें ही एक्सपोर्ट न हों ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि चमड़े का सामान बनायें चाहे जूतें हों या दूसरा सामान हो । उससे हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज अधिक मिलता है । उसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं ।

जहां तक पहले सवाल का सम्बन्ध है मैंने कहा कि यह संख्या देना मुश्किल है कि कितने लेकिन अधिकांश... .....

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : परसेंटेज बता दें । आपने कहा है थोड़ा ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : अधिकांश मृत बछड़ों का होता है । मैं कह चुका हूं अधिकांश प्रांत हैं जहां किसी भी तरह का बछड़ों का या भैंस का या गाय का वध बन्द कर दिया गया है । शायद केरल प्रांत ही है देश का जहां हम कह सकते हैं कि अभी कोई इस तरह का वध निषेध नहीं हुआ है । इसलिए अधिकांश रूप में यह जो बछड़ों का चमड़ा आता है, यह मृत बछड़ों का होता है । मार कर नहीं उतारा गया होता है ।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I am not concerned with what we earn by way of foreign exchange or the matter of sentiment in this country. What I would like to know from the Minister is : we have the largest cattle population in this country. If half was slaughtered, then the other half will get something more to eat. Has the Government any policy about it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The policy in this matter is framed by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. So far as I know, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has considered this and they have recommended to the States that the slaughter of cattle and cow should be banned.

SHRI SWELL : It is obvious that the framers of the question do not want the ban only on the export of leather goods but a ban on the manufacture of things out of leather. I would like to know whether Government have received a proposal at the same time that they should ban

the wearing of leather shoes and their substitution by wooden and cloth shoes.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। जन भावनाओं को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि गोमांस का निर्यात बंद कर दिया जाए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि बछड़ों के चमड़े का जो निर्यात सरकार करती है उसका भी सम्बन्ध कृषि से है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन देशों में बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात होता है और उसके माध्यम से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा हमें प्राप्त होती है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : मैं मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बता चुका हूं कि पांच करोड़ प्राप्त होती है।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : किन किन देशों में बछड़ों के चमड़े का निर्यात आप करते हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : किन किन देशों को होता है इसकी फेहरिस्त तो मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है कि लगभग सभी प्रदेशों में बछड़ों का मारना निषिद्ध है और इसलिए यह चमड़ा अधिकतर मृत बछड़ों का होता है।

**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम ने कई प्रांतों में गो हत्या बन्द कर दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ता के जो बूचड़-खाने हैं और जहां पर हज़ारों और लाखों की तादाद में गायें कत्ल होती है, क्या उनको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

पिछले साल सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी गो हत्या बन्द करने के लिए। उस कमेटी के तीन गैर सरकारी सदस्यों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिये हैं। कुछ लोगों ने अपनी गवाहियां देने से इन्कार कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी को तोड़कर क्या सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में गो हत्या बन्द करने की घोषणा करेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question about export of hides and skins.

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : स्लाटर्ड कऊज़ या बुल्लाक्स की संख्या सारे देश में कितनी होगी और जो स्वाभाविक मौत मरते हैं ऐसे जानवरों की संख्या कितनी होगी यानी स्लाटर्ड हाइड्ज़ की संख्या कितनी होगी और अन स्लाटर्ड-हाइड्ज़ की संख्या कितनी होगी ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : यह प्रश्न तो फूड एण्ड एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री से किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे शक है कि वे भी इस संख्या को दे सकेंगे।

**श्री शिव चरण लाल** : सारी दुनिया का एक चौथाई पशु धन हिन्दुस्तान में है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एक चौथाई चमड़ा भी भारत में होता है ? साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि चमड़े को बाहर भेजने के बजाय क्या आप जूते और चमड़े से बने हुए सामान को बाहर भेजेंगे ताकि और भी ज्यादा आपको लाभ हो ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : हम कोशिश यही कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़े दुख की चीज़ यह है कि मंहगे जूते बेचने के लिये, ताकि उन को कीमत अधिक से अधिक मिले, हमारे यहां गाय के जो बछड़े होते हैं उन को बड़ी बेदर्दी से हटर से पीट-पीट कर मारा जाता है। बड़े दर्दनाक तरीके से उन को मारा जाता हैं। यह ठीक हैं कि यह चीज़ क्रूएल्टी एक्ट के तहत भी आती है, उसके बावजूद भी इस की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती।

दूसरे-नागालैंड में अगर गाय का दूध पी लें, तो फिर उसको ज़िबह (स्लाटर) नहीं करते,

लेकिन बाकी गायों का मास-स्केल पर स्लाटर किया जाता है। क्या आप कोई ऐसी स्कीम वहां पर लागू करेंगे, जिससे लोग गायों का दूध पीना शुरू करें और उनका स्लाटर न हो ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, will the Minister of Foreign Trade tell us, in view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee has made revelations about the existence of severe under-invoicing. (*Interruption*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या मेरे सवाल का जवाब आने में कोई एतराज है ? मेरे सवाल का जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is not answering. I cannot compel him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कैसे आंसर नहीं करेंगे, मिनिस्टर किस बात के लिये हैं ? किस चीज के लिये मिनिस्टर हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't repeat the question now. He has understood the question. Let him answer if he wants to. I have no objection.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : क्रूएल्टी-टू-एनिमल के तहत बछड़ों का इस तरह से मारा जाना बिलकुल कानून के खिलाफ है, बिलकुल गलत बात है, इस को रोकना चाहिये। जहां तक इस में नीति का सवाल है—इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों या पब्लिक कन्सेंसस हो, दोनों को इस का विरोध करना पड़ेगा।.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : नागालैंड में गायों को मारा जाता है, उस के बारे में भी बतलाइये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने पहले बताया है कि अधिकांश प्रदेशों में गऊ-हत्या बन्द है, बछड़ों की हत्या बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में बन्द है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the hon. Minister for Foreign Trade tell us in view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee has made revelations about the existence of severe under-invoicing and over-invoicing in the field of export of leather, hides and skins in the export and import trade, what precautions they want to take to prevent such things in future ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Cases of over-invoicing and under-invoicing come not only in this but in other trades also. The only answer is to stop it 100 per cent., and take over the export/import trade of the country. But there are other difficulties in that. We have strengthened and intensified the business intelligence which keep watch of all such transactions. There are the Reserve Bank and other agencies with look into it and we try to prosecute people who indulge in such things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Over-invoicing to the tune of 150 times has been taking place. This has been revealed in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. All the wealth is taken out of this country. I would like that the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade should be more specific in his reply. Over-invoicing has been done to such a great extent.

MR. SPEAKER : What shall we do now ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Mr. Speaker, in this country we worship cows and cattle, but leave them at the mercy of the God or the devail for fodder. The only salvation left to them is slaughter. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to advise the State Governments to lift this ban and see that they make modern slaughter houses in this country and improve beef production for internal consumption as well as for export.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, Sir.

**Import of Yarn by State Trading Corporation**

*843. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leading organisations of the Silk and Rayon

textiles industry have made an offer to earn Rs. 10 crores worth of foreign exchange in case the *via media* role of State Trading Corporation in export of fabrics and import of yarn is terminated and fresh scheme introduced; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ( SHRI B. R. BHAGAT ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme put forth by the Silk and Art Silk Manufacturers, Association envisages entitlements to the extent of 50% of the value of exports in the form of any type of yarn, 10 % for dyes, chemicals and spares and 40% to be surrendered to Government for import of raw material required by the spinning sector. Such a scheme will mean the revival of the erstwhile Export Promotion Scheme which was abolished after devaluation. Government have no intention of reviving the old Export Promotion Scheme but the various export promotion measures already in operation are kept constantly under review and for maximising exports, Government would take into account the suggestions received from the industry and trade, including the Silk and Art Silk Manufacturers' Association.

**श्री सीताराम केसरी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिल्क तथा आर्ट सिल्क मैन्यूफेक्चरर्स एसोशियेशन ने जो मेमोरेण्डम विदेश व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय को दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि जो दो-तीन करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा आपको प्राप्त होती है, उस की जगह 10 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा हम को प्राप्त हो सकती है, बशर्ते कि एस० टी० सी० के बजाय उनको सीधा एक्सपोर्ट करने दिया जाय । चूंकि फारन एक्सचेन्ज हमारे देश की उन्नति के लिये आधार शिला है, और एस० टी० सी० इस काम में फेल्योर रहा है, केवल दो तीन करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर सका है, इस चीज को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार सिल्क और उस के यार्न की वीवर एसोशियेशन को एक्सपोर्ट व्यापार करने की इजाजत देगी ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : इसमें सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो भी निर्यात हो, उस की विदेशी मुद्रा देश को मिले । लेकिन बहुत सारी स्कीमें ऐसी हैं जिनमें निर्यात बढ़ता है, लेकिन साथ-साथ नेट-अर्निग्ज घटती हैं, उतनी नहीं हो पाती हैं । इस स्कीम में दिक्कत यह थी कि डिवैल्यूशन के पहले—1963 में 10 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग का निर्यात हुआ, मगर हमको विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल 3 करोड़ रुपये की नेट-अर्निग हुई, 1964 में 8 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ, नेट-अर्निग दो करोड़ के लगभग थी, 1965 में 4 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ —यानी यह घटता जा रहा था—नेट-अर्निग एक करोड़ की हुई । इसी वजह से एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन स्कीम के तेहत जो निर्यात होता था, उसको रोका गया, क्योंकि इससे फायदा नहीं होता था । उस के बाद एस० टी० सी० की मारफत जो काम हुआ, उसमें 3 करोड़ 18 लाख का निर्यात हुआ लेकिन उसमें नेट-अर्निग तीन करोड़ की हुई, इस दृष्टि से इस में कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है । एस० टी० सी० इन सब बातों पर विचार कर रही है । जितना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ना चाहिये, उतना नहीं बढ़ पाया है, इस बात को मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन इस साल जो स्कीम उन्होंने बनाई है, उससे उम्मीद है कि 6–7 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट होगा ।

**श्री सीताराम केसरी** : मैं वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आप जो यार्न इम्पोर्ट करते हैं वह उतना अच्छा नहीं होता है कि जिससे बढ़िया फैब्रिक बन सके और फिर उससे विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सके ? और क्या व्यापारियों ने सरकार से यह आग्रह किया है कि जो इम्पोर्ट आप करते हैं उसमें 50 परसेन्ट उनको लाने के लिए आर्डर करें जिसमें 45 परसेन्ट तो वे यार्न लायेंगे और पांच परसेन्ट

में रंग या स्पेयर की चीजें लायेंगे और उसमें उन्होंने यह शर्त भी रखी है कि इम्पोर्ट करने पर जो आप ड्यूटी लगाते हैं अगर उससे ज्यादा का माल वे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे तो उस को ड्यूटी से मुक्त रखा जाये, इस प्रकार का इन्सेन्टिव आप उनको दें ? क्या यह बात सही है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : जहां तक सूतों के आयात का सवाल है, सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि अब वह आयात नहीं किया जायेगा क्योंकि हमारे देश में सूत का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। सन् 1967 में 2.3/ मिलियन किलोग्राम नाइलान यार्न का उत्पादन हुआ था जो कि अब 5 मिलियन किलोग्राम हो गया है।

ऐक्सपोर्ट के लिये अगर कोई यूनिट आयात करना चाहेगी तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है लेकिन दूसरी अवस्था में नहीं।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The reply given by the hon. Minister is in a way amusing because that indicates that all export of promotion scheme should have been scrapped. Because of the bungling of the STC in the matter, the export of fabrics is going down; at one time, the export of fabrics was of the order of Rs. 75 lakhs a month but now it come down to about Rs.20 lakhs. In view of that, the weavers had submitted. certain proposals and they had explained that if the proposal were accepted, the total not foreign exchange earning would be increased compared to what it is today. Today, it is about Rs. 3 crores, and if the scheme is accepted, it will be much more than Rs. 3 crores. May I know why after devaluation the export of fabrics has come down instead of increasing ? May I know how Government explain this decrease ? In view of the specific assurance given by the fabric association people that the net export earning will be increased, may I know what difficulty Government have in accepting this propsal ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I agree with the hon. Member that if the export promotion schemes are such that all the benefits of exports are neutralised by way of out go or import of other things, then there is no advantage in it. While giving cash incentives or import replenishments we have to draw the line somewhere. The line should be drawn in such a way that there is net earning and there is a real gain. When we applied that test to the art silk fabrics, this was the conclusion that we had arrived at.

As regards the decrease in exports, even before devaluation, the export was coming down; it had come down from Rs. 10 crores in 1963 to Rs. 4 crores in 1965; just before devaluation, for the half year it was about Rs. 2 crores. So, it has come down. If we compare the figure of Rs. 3 crores today which is net earning as against only Rs. 1 crore before, there in no disadvantage, but rather there is advantage to the country. So, we have to take into consideration this factor in formulating any export promotion scheme.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My questions have not been answered. After devaluation, the exports were expected to rise. But they have come down. May I know how the hon. Minister explains this decrease ? In view of the specific assurance by the weavers that the net foreign exchange earning would increase, what difficulty are Government facing in accepting the scheme?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In the scheme they had suggested that 50 per cent of the value of exports should be given to them in the form of yarn etc; they wanted another 10 per cent for dyes and chemicals and 40 per cent for import of raw materials and so on. In other words, they wanted to spend the entire amount that would be earned by exports...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The raw material is being imported in any case...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So, there would not be any net gain as a result of that scheme.

SHRI S. R. Damani : I entirely agree with the hon. Minister in not giving incentive for the export of rayon and viscose

yarn or fabrics, because the prices of such yarn or fabrics are much lower than those in our country. Therefore, we have to think of earning by import-substitution. Here, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the huge smuggling of viscose and rayon yarn out of the country and the import of nylon yarn into the country by smuggling. In this way, what is happening is that the weavers who are using viscose and rayon yarn have to pay higher prices, while the nylon yarn industry is not able to market its production. In view of this, may I know what steps have been taken by Government to stop this smuggling ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that there is smuggling, and the Finance Ministry, the Customs Department and all our apparatus in this regard are trying to pervent that to the extent possible.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मैं वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नाइलान, रेशम, अन्य प्रकार के धागे या विदेशों को नाना प्रकार की चीजें जो भेजी जाती हैं या जो वहां से मंगाई जाती हैं उन के लिए लोगों को लाइसेन्स दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वे लाइसेन्स जिन लोगों को दिए गए हैं वे स्वयं उस व्यापार को जानते नहीं, स्वयं व्यापार करते नहीं बल्कि अपने लाइसेन्स दूसरे व्यक्तियों को बेच देते है और इस प्रकार का एक धन्धा उन्होंने बना रखा हैं, तो इस प्रकार के जो व्यक्ति हैं जोकि लाइसेन्स लेकर भी स्वयं धन्धा नहीं करते हैं, न तो माल मंगाते हैं और न भेजते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई जांच करेगी और इस बात का पता लगायेगी कि कितने लाइसेन्सेज इस देश में ऐसे लोगों को दिए गए हैं जोकि स्वयं उस धन्धे को नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि दूसरों से करवाते हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In view of the difficulties arising in the matter of foreign trade and import and export trade and the several malpractices that have been committed, which have been raised so many times here in this House, may I know whether Government are trying to implement the scheme which had been promised in the election manifesto of the Congress for nationalising the import and export trade as a result of which we can earn several lakhs of rupees worth of foreign exchange and thereby avoid unnecessarily taxing the farmers as proposed in this budget ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have been progressively bringing the export trade and particularly the import trade under the public sector. It cannot be done overnight, because this is a highly competitive and highly skilled thing, and a very large number of persons are involved, and so we have to do it gradually.

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो सूत बाहर से मंगाया जाता है वह सीधे बुनकरों के पास उचित मूल्य पर नहीं पहुंच पाता है जिस के कारण उन को ब्लेक-मार्केट से सूत खरीदना पड़ता है और फिर जो वे माल बाहर भेजने के लिए तैयार करते हैं वह भी मंहगा पड़ता है । दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो कोआपरेटिव्ज बनाई गई हैं बुनकरों से सीधे माल खरीदने के लिए वह कोआपरेटिव्ज भी बुनकरों से सीधे माल नहीं खरीदती हैं बल्कि महाजनों के द्वारा खरीदती हैं जिसकी वजह से वह माल और भी मंहगा हो जाता है । तो जब सूत मंहगा मिलता है, माल भी मंहगा हो जाता है और उसकी वजह से विदेशों में हम मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस खराबी को दुरुस्त करने के लिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : हमारे माल की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम पड़े, इसके लिए सीधे प्रोड्यूसर से माल लिया जाये और प्रोड्यूसर को

सीधे सूत मिले, ऐसी स्कीम चलती है । अगर कहीं पर इसमें कोई कमी है तो उसको दूर किया जा सकता है ।

**श्री शशि भूषण** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन तीन जाली रजिस्टर रखने वाले अनपढ़ व्यापारी आज फारेन ट्रेड करते हैं । जहां तक "हाई स्किल" की बात है, जो आपके स्टेट ट्रेडिंग विभाग में टेक्निशियन्स हैं तथा कर्मचारी हैं क्या वे उस को नहीं चला सकते ? आपने जिन व्यापारियों को लाइसेन्स दे रखे हैं नाइलान वूल मंगाने के लिए या उसका तार मंगाने के लिए, उन्होंने आप से झूठे वायदे कर रखे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ायेंगे । 5-6 महीने तो वह कुछ एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाते हैं लेकिन बाद में खुद ब्लैक में देश में ही कंज्यूम करने लगते हैं । तो क्या आप ऐसे लोगों की जांच करेंगे ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल को जिन्होंने तोड़ा है उनके खिलाफ कुछ केसेज में हम प्राजीक्यूशन भी चला रहे हैं, जांच में जो आ जाते हैं उनको हम प्राजीक्यूट करते हैं । हाई स्किल की मैं ने जो बात कही थी उसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि तीन तीन एकाउन्टस् रखने वाले एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन करेंगे बल्कि मैंने यह कहा था कि आज टेक्नोलाजी में इन्टरनेशनल कम्पेटीशन अधिक है ।

SHRI K. RAMANI : There is keen competition going on between rayon textiles and cotton textiles. Cotton textile manufacturers actually fear that their export trade will go down considerably because of the competition from rayon. In such a situation do Government contemplate completely stopping import of yarn from abroad, which will incidentally also save foreign exchange ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This has to be considered all the time. This is a conflict with more advance technology, newer types of raw material, newer processes. Where it is more economical and more advanced, it will prevail ultimately. So we have to keep this n view all the time.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का सिद्धान्त अख्तियार करने के बाद और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को यह काम देने के बाद फिर यह सवाल जो पैदा होता है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उस पौलिसी में चेन्ज करना चाहती है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : जी नहीं, कोई चेन्ज नहीं करना चाहती ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : हमारे देश में रेशम उत्पादन के केन्द्र बिहार के भागलपुर में, उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस में और कई जगह हैं । लेकिन वहां जो रेशम के कपड़े बनाने वाले लोग हैं उन्हें रेशम का सूत ठीक से मिलता नहीं है जिसकी वजह से उन जगहों पर संकट पैदा हो गया है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को संकट से निकालने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनायी है ? यदि बनायी है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत**: माननीय सदस्य असली रेशम का सवाल पूछ रहे हैं । यह तो नकली रेशम का जवाब है ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : In the name of nationalisation of import export trade, the STC is spreading its tentacles over various sectors of the economy. I am particularly concerned about these middle class traders who also form part of society, whose incomes vary generally between Rs. 5,000 and Rs, 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. These are the people who have been deprived of their livelihood. Could Government take into account their interests when deciding whether to nationalise import/export trade ? This is particularly relevant in the context of the statement that all industrial raw materials import is going to be taken over by STC. People affected come to us and ask 'What is happening ?' Would the Minister kindly consider their case ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think the hon. Member should not get unnecessarily scared.

I have never said that import or export trade is going to be nationalised; nor is it the policy. The policy announced yesterday leaves ample scope to the middle exporters and to the export houses to develop market techniques, master international competition and all those things. So I think there is no case for getting scared on this.

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव** : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि सरकार अपनी इस नीति पर पुनः विचार करेगी कि जो निर्यात बढ़ाने के नाम पर पिछले तीन, चार वर्षों से, देश का निर्यात ज्यादा फौरेन एक्सचेन्ज पैदा करे इसी के नाम पर डिवेलूएशन किया गया जिसमें देश बरबाद हो गया, और इसके नाम पर ऐसी चीजों को मंगाने की इजाजत दी जा रही है जिनकी कतई जरूरत नहीं है, रेयान फेब्रिक, जिनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इस बहाने से देश में आयात होगा फिर उससे सामान बनेगा और फिर वह सामान निर्यात होगा और उस से फौरेन एक्सचेन्ज मिलेगी, यह विचार बेकार साबित हुआ। आयरन ओर को एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और करोड़ों रु० का उस में घाटा होता है, ताज्जुब होता है कि प्रकृति का दिया हुआ जो कच्चा लोहा है उस को घाटे पर एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। तो इस प्रकार की नीति पर सरकार फिर से गौर करेगी कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के नाम पर इस देश में बहुत बड़ा बंगलिंग हो रहा है ? जो निहायत जरूरी चीजें हैं और जो देश के उत्थान के लिये जरूरी हैं केवल उनको छोड़कर और चीजों का आयात इस देश में नहीं होगा, क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी ?

**श्री ब०रा० भगत** : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है कि बहुत सी चीजों को हम घाटे पर निर्यात करते हैं और बहुत सी लग्जरी की चीजें हम मंगाते हैं, आयात करते हैं, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे आयात में एक भी ऐसा आइटम नहीं है जो लग्जरी का हो, रा मेटिरियल्स हैं, कम्पोनेन्ट्स हैं हम अपने इम्पोर्ट को कम करते करते आज 1500 करोड़ ले आये हैं। आज ट्रेड बैलेंस में हमारा सबसे कम डिफरेंस इम्पोर्ट्स में है। और मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि आर्ट सिल्क लग्जरी आइटम में नहीं है और उसकी जो साड़ियां बनती हैं उनको आज मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार की औरतें पहनती हैं। इसलिये वह लग्जरी आइटम नहीं है।

जहां तक आयरन ओर का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया तो हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत सारा आयरन ओर एस० टी० सी० की मारफत जाता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर के नेशनेलाइजेशन की बात नहीं है, टेक्नीक की बात है। उस में हमें घाटा नहीं होता। हमको जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उस से अर्जित करनी चाहिये उस से कम मिलती है क्योंकि पिछले दस साल में सारी पोर्ट और टेक्नालाजी में एक महान परिवर्तन हो गया है। आज जहां हमारे यहां 30 हजार टन के जहाज लगते हैं वहां दूसरे मुल्कों में लाख, लाख टन के जहाज लगते हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया और ब्राजील में एक, एक लाख टन के जहाज लगते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारी माइनिंग कास्ट और पिट हैड कास्ट तो ठीक है मगर एक्सपोर्ट कास्ट में कम रुपया मिलता है। इसलिये हम को पोर्ट टेक्नीक और टेक्नालाजी को मास्टर करें तो हमको फायदा हो सकता है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I have no doubt that there are vested interests in the Government and in the STC which are coming in the way of increasing the export of our synthetic fibre fabrics. We shall all appreciate the test which the Minister had enunciated while replying to the first supplementary about the net gain to the country if we take into account all the incentives, etc. ? But why is it that the test is applied only to one commodity and not to the remaining hundreds of commodities which are exported from this country. In this connection, I would like to know why wrong figures were given to Parliament when we asked a question on

exports ? Those who had been watching closely the exports have been asking for a long time this question. In December, 1967 the then Commerce Minister Mr. Dinesh Singh said in the House that the sales-cum-study team which visited Canada had secured firm orders worth Rs. 5.7 crores. When this figure was challenged in March 1968 the then Deputy Minister Mr. Quereshi said that firm orders were for Rs. 2·3 crores and unconfirmed orders amounted to 3.7 crores. Actually the exports had been only about Rs. 70 lakhs. May I know from the Minister what has happened to the balance of the confirmed orders which, as stated in the House, the team had secured and (b) what action are the Government going to take against officers who gave wrong information and against the Ministers who made wrong statements on the floor of the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry; I did not want to give wrong information I do not have information about this at the moment. I shall look into it.

**मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग**

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*844. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
**श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**

क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सांविधिक आधार पर एक "मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग" स्थापित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका उद्देश्य और कार्य क्षेत्र क्या है तथा इसके सदस्यों के चयन के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) तथा (ख) . प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग ने आर्थिक प्रशासन पर अपने प्रतिवेदन में प्रशुल्क आयोग को समाप्त करने तथा इसके स्थान पर "मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग" स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें प्रस्तावित निकाय के लिये प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये उद्देश्य, कार्यक्षेत्र तथा सदस्यता सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा दिया गया है। सरकार द्वारा सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**विवरण**

**आर्थिक प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अंश**

**सिफारिश सं० 17** (1) निम्नलिखित कार्यों का उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालने के लिये विधि द्वारा "मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग" नामक एक आयोग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए :

(क) एक युक्तियुक्त मूल्य नीति बनाने में सरकार को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से औद्योगिक उत्पादों तथा औद्योगिक कच्चे माल तथा मध्यवर्तियों के मूल्यों का निर्धारण ;

(ख) चुने हुए औद्योगिक उत्पादों की उत्पादन लागत के बारे में अध्ययन करना तथा ऐसे क्षेत्रों को ढूंढना जहां लागत में कटौती सम्भव हो और सफलतापूर्वक ऐसी कटौतियां करने के विषय में सिफारिशें करना ; और

(ग) टैरिफ संरक्षण से सम्बन्धित जांच करना और ऐसी जांच के आधार पर सरकार को सिफारिशें करना ।

(2) आयोग या तो सरकार के कहने पर अथवा अपनी ओर से सरकार की सहमति लेकर, जांच अथवा अध्ययन करेगा । इसे मूल्य तथा लागत से सम्बन्धित अध्ययन करने में योजना आयोग की भी सहायता करनी चाहिये ।

(3) जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नियुक्त जांच आयोग को प्राप्त शक्तियों के समान शक्तियां इस आयोग में भी निहित की जानी चाहियें ।

(4) इस आयोग की स्थापना के पश्चात् टैरिफ आयोग समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये और इसका अमला नये आयोग में ले लिया जाना चाहिये ।

**सिफारिश सं० 18** (1) आयोग में सात पूर्णकालिक सदस्य होने चाहियें ।

(2) इसमें ऐसे विशेषज्ञों का पर्याप्त अमला होना चाहिये जो इसके कार्यकलापों को सम्यक रूप में निपटाने के लिये जरूरी हों । अत: विद्यमान टैरिफ आयोग के अमले, वित्त मंत्रालय के लागत लेखा संगठन तथा तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के अमलों में से कर्मचारी लिये जा सकते हैं ।

(3) आयोग का अध्यक्ष उच्च कोटि की दक्षता तथा योग्यता सम्पन्न गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति हो तो बेहतर है ।

(4) सदस्यों में से दो प्रौद्योगिकी शास्त्री होने चाहिये और दो अर्थ-शास्त्रियों, चार्टर्ड तथा लागत लेखापालों तथा प्रबन्ध विशेषज्ञों में से लिये जाने चाहियें ; एक सदस्य उपभोक्ता हितों का प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिये और एक ट्रेड यूनियन का प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिये ।

(5) तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय तथा मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार को आयोग के कार्य में सहयोगी बनाया जाना चाहिये । परन्तु वे आयोग के सदस्य नहीं होंगे ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नवम्बर 1968 में पूछे गये एक तारांकित प्रश्न के लिए जो उत्तर उस समय सरकार की ओर से दिया गया था वैसा ही उत्तर आज फिर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है । मंत्री महोदय ने आज अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग ने आर्थिक प्रशासन के बारे में जो सुझाव दिये हैं वह सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । जैसा मैं ने कहा चार महीने पहले भी इसी तरह का उत्तर दिया गया था तो यह विचाराधीन कब तक चलेगा और यह मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग स्थापित करने की जो उस ने सिफारिश की है उस पर सरकार कब तक निर्णय ले लेगी ?

**श्री चौधरी राम सेवक** : आशा है कि उस का निर्णय जल्दी ही हो जायेगा और निर्णय हो जाने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHA-

GAT) : Sir, may I say a few words ? On these three subjects, that is, Prices, Cost and Tariff Commission, already under the terms of reference of the Tariff Commission, whenever a specific issue is sent to them, they go into the question of prices as well as the tariffs. So far as the question of cost is concerned, that is not fully, specifically provided, but the Tariff Commission can look into this question also. So, these matters are under examination.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : मैं ने सवाल इसलिए किया कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने जो अपने प्रतिवेदन में बताया है मैं उस में से थोड़ा सा सदन् के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं । मूल्य निर्धारण की एक निश्चित और समुचित नीति न होने से कैसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है इस के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग कहता है :

"The entire field is subjected to so many pressures and pulls of the interested groups that the emerging pattern has no relationship whatsoever to the underlying economic forces and the growing needs of the economy."

दूसरी बात यह कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि टैरिफ कमीशन के सुझाव के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह बात कही है :

"Hardly any attention is being paid to the recommendations and, more often than not, it is being by-passed by the Government."

टैरिफ कमीशन जो सुझाव देता है उस को भी ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं । प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने मूल्य, लागत तथा प्रशुल्क आयोग स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है ताकि देश के अन्दर एक समुचित मूल्य निर्धारण करने की नीति अमल में लाई जा सके । आज भी कृषि उत्पादन की जो वस्तुएं हैं या औद्योगिक उत्पादन की जो वस्तुएं हैं उन के मूल्यों में समानता नहीं है जिसके कि कारण किसान मार खाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो उत्तर दिया गया कि वह सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं तो यह विचाराधीन कब तक चलेगा ?

In the Government parlance, it can take number of years. So, I would like the Minister to specifically fix a certain date.

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सही सवाल उठाया है । उस के लिए कोई एक ऐसा इंटीगेटेड तरीका होना चाहिए न कि अलग अलग मगर यह ज़रूरी बात है कि जैसे एग्रीकलचरल प्राइसेज़ कमीशन जोकि कृषि मूल्यों का निर्धारण करने के लिए बना था और वह यह काम एक मिलेजुले तरीके से करता है । टैरिफ़ कमीशन अभी बना है । यह जो एक नये टैरिफ़ कमीशन का सुझाव इस कमीशन ने दिया है वह एक फौरमल सा सुझाव है । वहां इस तरीके से हो सकना सम्भव नहीं । जरूरत यह है कि जैसे एग्रीकलचरल प्राइसेज़ कमीशन एक ऐडवाइजरी बौडी है, इनफौरमल बौडी है जोकि सरकार को सुझाव देती है उसी तरीके से अगर कोई ऐसी बौडी बने जो दूसरे पदार्थों के मूल्यों के बारे में सुझाव दे सके तो सरकार को एक इंटीगेटेड ढंग से मूल्यों के बारे में विचार करने में सुविधा होगी । यह वास्तव में एक बड़ा जटिल सवाल है जिसको कि इंडस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर से इंटरनल प्राइस का जहां तक सवाल है, फ़ौरेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर से और एकोनामिक अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर से हमारा इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है कि किस प्रकार का बोर्ड बनाया जाये जोकि इंटैग्रेटेड बातों का सुझाव दे सके और जोकि फलैक्सेबुल हो, रिजिड न हो और जिसको कि मानने में दिक्कत न हो । एग्रीकलचरल प्राइसेज़ कमीशन जैसे अपने पदार्थों के मूल्यों के बारे में सुझाव देता है वैसे ही कोई और बौडी दूसरे पदार्थों के मूल्यों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए बने ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : समय क्या लगेगा ? 2 साल लगेगें, 4 साल लगेगें या सन् 1972 के चुनावों के बाद किया जायेगा ?

**श्री बृज भूषण लाल** : सरकार की पालिसी प्राइसेज़ के कंट्रोल के बारे में क्या है ? प्राइसेज को ज्यादा कंट्रोल में रखने की है या उन को छोड़ने की है ? सीमेंट पर तो आप ने कंट्रोल हटा लिया, पेपर पर से हटा लिया, कहीं तो आप के द्वारा कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाता है तो कहीं उसे जारी करने के लिए कमिशन बैठा रहे हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट आ रही हैं। साथ ही मैं इस के यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि वह कौन-कौन कमोडिटीज हैं जिनकी प्राइसेज को आप रैफर करेंगे और उन्हें कंट्रोल करना चाहेंगे ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : हमारी कंट्रोल के बारे में स्पष्ट नीति है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े । जहां जहां हम ने डिकंट्रोल भी किया, डिलाइसेंसिंग भी की वह इस लिहाज़ से की कि प्रोडक्शन हमारा ज़्यादा बढ़े। जाहिर है कि जब हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा तो उत्पादित माल के दाम भी कम होंगे, कौस्ट भी कम होगी। जहां तक टैरिफ कमिशन की बात है जब भी कोई सवाल आता है तो हम टैरिफ कमिशन को कौस्ट और प्राइस के लिए भेजते हैं।

**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** : इस आयोग में कितने मैम्बर होगें, सरकारी मैम्बर कितने होगें और गैर-सरकारी कितने होगें ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि रोज़ाना प्रयोग में आने वाली अनेकों चीजें जोकि विदेशों से मंगाई जाती थीं वह मंदे दामों पर पड़ती थीं लेकिन जब वही चीजें यहां भारत में बनाई जाने लगीं तो उन के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को ऊंचे दाम चुकाने पड़ते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मूल्यों के निर्धारण करने की क्या व्यवस्था है ? क्या उत्पादक स्वेच्छापूर्वक अपनी वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्धारित करते है या इस के लिए सरकार से उन्हें अनुमति लेनी होती है ? प्रशुल्क आयोग के सदस्यों का चयन करने का आधार क्या है, उन की व्यापारिक योग्यता क्या होती है, वह सब सरकारी अफसर ही हैं या कुछ ईमानदार गैर-सरकारी लोग भी उन में लिये जाते हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : इस में दोनों हैं होलटाइम मैम्बर भी हैं और पार्टटाइम या एडिशनल मैम्बर भी हो सकते हैं।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I konw how many agriculturists are there in the Agricultural Prices Fixation Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : That will be answered by the Agricultural Minister.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They are appointing advisory committee for fixing prices. Whether it is cement or any other thing, may I know whether people who know about these things are appointed or they are appointed at random ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Agricultural Prices Commission is a different subject.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is a great disparity between agricultural prices and prices of industrial goods in India May I know whether Government accept the principle of having parity between the two prices ? If so, may I know whether the Traffic Commission will be asked to take this into account while fixing prices ? Even in the recommendation of the ARC, there is no suggestion for the appointment of a representative of the peasants on that commission, although representatives of consumers and trade unions have been recommended. May I know whether Government is prepared at the present moment to ask the Traffic Commission to take into account the need to maintain parity between the two prices ? When this commission is appointed, will there be a representatives of the agriculturists on it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter is always before the Government and the policy-making authorities, whether it is Planning Commission or Cabinet on any department. It is not a question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the need for parity between prices of agricultural and non-agricultural goods. If you want a planned growth of the country in which both the sectors are there, we will have to keep in view the fact that any action taken in one sector should not disturb the production pattern or price in the other sector. But it is difficult to formalise it and make a formal organisation responsible for it. It has to be continued on an informal basis. Even when the Traffic Commission examines any question, it has to keep in mind the general price structure of agaicultural commodities and various other prices. But it is very difficult to pinpoint any organisation for that purpose.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I said that in the recommendation of the ARC for the proposed commission, there is no suggestion to have a representative of the agriculturists on that body. Will Government consider it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The matter is under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Our expierence with establishment of commissions is very bitter. Now that production has gone up according to available statistics the cost of production should have come down. But it has not come down. The prices of all essential commodities are going up every day. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after the Commission finalises its work and submits its report what mechanism is there to see that the prices of industrial products are not increased ? The Commission is going to have seven full-time members, Two of the Members are to be technologists, two of them are to be drawn from the field of economists, chartered and cost accountants and managements experts and one member to represent consumers' interests and another a Trade Union representative. I am happy that a trade union representative is included. But my apprehension is that the Congress or Government controlled Indian National Trade Union alone may get representation and not any other. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there will be at least two representatives from the trade unions, one to represent the real workers and the other the Government interest ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : With regard to the question of representation and composition, the issue as to whether the representatives of the workers or the farmers should be there is a matter that is being examined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, my question has not been answered. After the appointment of the Commission the prices may go up. It is no use having a Commission when the prices go up. I wanted to know whether they will have any mechanism to see that the prices do not go up untill the Commission submits its report. I also wanted to know whether there will be two representatives instead of one to represent the workers.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is a suggestion for action and we will examine it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The proposal of the ARC is related, first, to obtaining statistical information and, secondly, to cost regulation on the basis of statistics. I would like the House to be informed that they have been, as tying a lamp post to a drunken man not for light but for support, relying on such statistics for support and not for light. I may point out that there is already a very critical report on the Indian Statistical Institute. Also, nearly every Ministry has a statistical section-some Ministries have larger sections than what others have got. Therefore, before you are going to consider the setting up of another statistical organisation, even though it is a transformation of the Traffic Commission, would you think of consolidating the existing organisations and taking better value ? In respect of price regulation, I have no doubt my good friends want prices to be regulated. I would like to know from the Ministry whether the best regulation

of prices is not competition and, if so, whether they would now think of freeing the economy from their controls and allowing the best form of price regulation ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : What is the question, Sir, I am sorry, I have not been to follow ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to know whether you will consolidate the existing statistical organisations instead of adding another one and, secondly, whether you will eliminate controls and allow price regulation to take place by competition.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is better. So far as the statistical organisations are concerned, everything is coordinated by the Central Statistical Organisation and considered by the Cabinet. Secondly, about price control, as I said, we have been following a practical policy. Wherever control is needed we enforce it and where it is not needed we remove it. The objective is to maximise production and to bring down the cost.

## चाय के निर्यात के लिये भारत तथा श्रीलंका के संयुक्त प्रयास

845. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय के निर्यात के लिये भारत तथा श्रीलंका का संयुक्त प्रयास कहां तक कारगर सिद्ध हुआ है;

(ख) क्या इसमें और सुधार होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में दोनों देशों के बीच कुछ शर्तों पर समझौता हुआ है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत)** : (क) से (ग) . 31 मई और 6 जून, 1968 के बीच नई दिल्ली में हुई भारत-श्रीलंका चाय वार्ता के फलस्वरूप गठित किए गए भारत तथा श्रीलंका के कार्यकारी दलों ने भारत-श्रीलंका चाय सार्थसंघ की स्थापना के संबंध में अपने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं। प्रतिवेदन सम्बद्ध सरकारों के विचाराधीन हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि श्री लंका के साथ हमारे पुराने सांस्कृतिक और दूसरे भी सम्बन्ध है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए दोनों देश मिल कर अपना व्यापार बढ़ायें, यह उपयुक्त है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस करार के अनुसार या इसके अतिरिक्त भी पहले की अपेक्षा विदेशों में भारतीय चाय की खपत बढ़े, क्या कुछ इसके लिए आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? लेकिन वह बढ़ नहीं सकी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रमुख रूप से इसके मार्ग में क्या बाधायें हैं ?

**श्री ब०रा० भगत**: चाय की खपत क्वांटिटी वाइज़ तो कुछ बढ़ी है । लेकिन यूनिट वैल्यू, चाय के दाम सारी दुनिया में गिरते जा रहे हैं और इसी की चिन्ता है खास कर हिन्दुस्तान और श्रीलंका को, जो सबसे बड़े चाय के निर्यातक देश हैं । यूनिट वैल्यू दाम मिलें ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन ठीक से हो, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : श्रीलंका से जो प्रतिवेदन आपको मिला है और जिस पर अंतिम रूप से निर्णय आपको लेना है, उन में कौन कौन से प्रश्न अभी इस प्रकार के रह गये हैं जिन पर आप निर्णय नहीं ले पाये हैं ?

चाय के बाग मुख्य रूप से असम में हैं । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन चाय बागानों के मालिकों में अभी भी कुछ विदेशी हैं जो अराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों को संरक्षण देते रहते हैं?

यदि हां तो उन बागानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की दृष्टि से आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिवेदन आए हैं, दोनों ने अपनी अपनी बातें कहीं हैं कि चाय की जो अभी स्थिति दुनिया में है उसमें हम क्या करें । दो तीन मीटिंगे हो गई है और इसी महीने में 14 और 15 के बीच में एक और मीटिंग होने वाली है । कोशिश की जा रही है जल्दी कोई निर्णय हों ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** असम के बारे में बतायें ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** असम में चाय बागान हैं जो विदेशियों के पास हैं । हमारे यहां चाय के जो विदेशी हित हैं वे अभी भी काफी हैं ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि विदेशी जो चाय बागानों के मालिक हैं असम के अन्दर क्या आपके पास इस प्रकार की जानकारी आई है कि अराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियां इनके माध्यम से वहां चलती हैं और उनको इनके द्वारा सरक्षण मिलता है ? इस प्रकार की अराष्ट्रीये गतिविधियों को इनके माध्यम से संरक्षण न मिले और ये चाय के बागान केवल उत्पादन के साधन मात्र रहें, इस विषय में क्या आप कुछ सोच रहें हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह सब देखना तो गृह मंत्रालय का काम है और वह देखता भी है । यह उनका का कर्त्तव्य है और वह इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों की रोकथाम भी करता है ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Even though India and Ceylon are the best producers of tea, still the tea trade is controlled mainly from London. May I know what steps the government are taking to see that our tea trade is fully Indianised ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are progressively developing our own auctioning In Calcutta instead of depending on London. We are also developing our own marketing and packing of our tea.

## विदेशों में रहने वाले सम्बन्धियों से उपहार स्वरूप ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त करने की सीमा

*846. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में रहने वाले लोगों द्वारा भारत में अपने संबधियों को उपहार स्वरूप ट्रैक्टर भेजने के मामले में सरकार ने 1000 ट्रैक्टरों की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या आयात किये गये तथा देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों का हिसाब लगा कर भी देश में 20,000 ट्रैक्टरों की कमी होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केवल 1000 ट्रैक्टरों की सीमा निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत):** (क) तथा (ग). विदेश में रहने वाले सम्बन्धियों से उपहार के रूप में सीमित संख्या में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की प्रायोगिक आधार पर अनुमति दी जा रही है ।

(ख) इस समय 15,000 ट्रैक्टरों की अनुमानित कमी है और इसके लिए आयातों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** आपने पन्द्रह हजार की कमी बताई है । लेकिन कृषि मंत्रालय ने नब्बे हजार की मांग बताई हैं ।

सारे यूनिटों को मिला कर पैदावार चौदह पंद्रह हज़ार की है। यह भी आपने कहा है कि पंद्रह हजार से ज्यादा आप इम्पोर्ट नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। कहां नब्बे हजार की मांग और कहां तीस हज़ार की पूर्ती। इस में साठ हज़ार का फर्क है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा हिसाब लगा कर आपने बताया है कि इतनी कमी है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : ट्रैक्टरों की कमी तो बहुत है, इसको हम मानते हैं। लेकिन पंद्रह हज़ार इम्पोर्ट जो इस तरह से करने की कोशिश की जा रही है इससे जो जरूरी मांग है वह पूरी हो जाएगी। लेकिन नब्बे हज़ार ट्रैक्टर इम्पोर्ट करके तो काम नहीं चलाया जा सकता है।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : इनको पता नहीं है। मैं इसको छोड़ता हूं। कितनी मांग है और कितनी खपत है इसका इनको पता नहीं है।

दुनिया के देशों में और हमारे देश में भी कार के लिए सोचा जाता है कि ज्यादा यूनिट पैदा किये जायें ताकि कास्ट आफ प्रोड्कशन कम हो और कंज्यूमर को सहूलियत मिले। ऐसी अवस्था में ट्रैक्टरों के सिलसिले में आपकी दूसरी नीति क्यों चल रही है। कोई चार हज़ार बनाता है और कोई पांच हज़ार। आप पचास हज़ार वाले यूनिट क्यों नहीं बनाते ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर भी बनें और लागत भी कम आए ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : एक प्रपोज़ल है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में 20 हार्स-पावर के ट्रैक्टर का एक बड़ा संस्थान खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : कितने बनायेंगे, क्या 50 हजार बनायेंगे ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : पब्लिक सेक्टर में बने-ऐसी प्रपोज़ल है। कितने बनाना चाहेंगे-- इस चीज़ को वह तय करेंगे। 50 हजार से ज्यादा भी बन सकते हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Ours is a country committed to a policy of non-alignment and, in effect, we are supposed to have many friends the world over. We have had many unprecedented droughts in the recent past and there have been calamities and also indirect, incalculable cases of starvation which are very well known to our friends all over the world. I would like to know from the Government whether they have explored the possibilities of willing offers of gifts of tractors from our friendly countries to tide over the difficulty of shortage of tractors of 20,000 in the country.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am against gifts from any country. That does not add to the national honour.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब देश में ट्रैक्टर्ज की मांग भी ज्यादा है और विदेशों में रहने वाले जो भारतीय हैं, वे अपने सम्बन्धियों को उपहार में ट्रैक्टर भेजने के लिये तैयार हैं, जिसमें आपकी विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं लगती है और उनके यहां आने से भारतवर्ष की आमदनी और खेती भी बढ़ेगी-- मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने एक हज़ार ही उपहार के ट्रैक्टर मंगाने की अनुमति किस आधार पर दी है ? क्या इस संख्या को बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है, जब कि इसमें सरकार की कोई हानि नहीं होती है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : जैसा मैंने कहा है- एक्सपेरिमेन्टल तौर पर अभी एक हज़ार आने दीजिये, उसके बाद आगे विचार करेंगे।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : मैंने पूछा था कि इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं लगती है, इस की मांग भी ज्यादा है, खेती में सहायता मिल सकती है, फिर एक हजार की ही संख्या आपने क्यों

रखी है ? क्या इसको बढ़ाने का आपका विचार है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : यह कहना की विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं लगती है—ऐसी बात नहीं हैं। हम ने जो कन्डीशन्ज लगाई हैं, उस कन्ट्रोल्ड तरीके से शायद विदेशी मुद्रा न लगे, लेकिन अगर खुली छूट रहे तो विदेशी मुद्रा लग सकती है। अभी एक हजार आने दीजिये, उस के बाद देखेंगे।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### India's Industrial Collaboration in Foreign Countries

*841. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Collaboration in the industrial development is much sought for by several foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of such collaboration and the industries in which there exists a good deal of demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The initiative for establishing industrial ventures abroad with Indian collaboration has so far been mostly from Indian entrepreneurs. More and more Indian industrialists, have, of late, been coming forward with proposals for collaboration in overseas countries.

(b) Government have so far approved 78 proposals from Indian parties for participation in joint industrial ventures abroad. These cover a variety of industrial fields such as textiles, light engineering goods, manufacture of asbestos cement products, soaps, hardboard, cork products, pharmaceuticals etc. Amongst these, the manufacture of textiles and light engineering goods figure prominently.

### Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

*847. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up unitts according to project reports and their production and developing targets were achieved, and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Company and if so, what are the names of countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) what items the Company is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products are up to international standard and if so, the figure of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this production was exported ; and

(e) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how Government puropose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-590/69].

### Public Relations Bodies working for India in U.S.A.

*848. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No.

512 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the assessment of the working of the various public relations bodies working for India in the U. S. A. has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH ) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of External Affairs is concerned with only the regular Information and Public Relations Sections of the Embassy at Washington, and the Consulates General at New York and San Francisco.

Their Review and assessment is a continuing Process Generally speaking Government are satisfied with the functioning of these organizations.

**Criteria For Determining Backwardness of any Region**

*849. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4153 on the 11th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the minimum in case of workers engaged in agriculture including agricultural labourers as percentage of total workers for determining the backwardness of a region ; and

(b) the regions decided as backward on the basis of this test ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING ( SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI ) : (a) and (b) . Although the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture has been suggested by the Planning commission as one of the indicators which State Govts. may keep in view to determine the backwardness of a region, no specific minimum for the purpose has been found necessary; nor is this criterion intended to be applied as the sole test for determining backwardness. Accordingly, part (b) does not arise. Attention is also invited to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3622 on March 19, 1969.

**Concentration of Pakistan Troops in Kashmir Border**

*850. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has concentrated large number of troops along five hundred miles of cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir recently ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Pakistani troops continue to be in usual strength along the cease-fire line. There has been no significant change in this position recently. The Cease-fire Line continues to be patrolled by our security forces.

**Acquisition of Land for Permanent Magnets Limited**

*851. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5026 on the 18th December, 1968 about land acquisition for Permanent Magnets and state :

(a) whether Government intend to order an inquiry into the sale of lands acquired for cheap housing for a Company controlled by a Minister's son and eviction of adivasis; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING ( SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) . As was stated in this House on the 18th December, 1968, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5026, the matter falls within the jurisdiction

of the Maharashtra Government, and the Government of India do not consider any enquiry to be called for.

**Training to Iranian Technicians**

*852. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Iran under which India will train more than 500 Iranian technicians for the Iranian Government owned Steel Mills; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) . An Agreement concluded in December, 1968 between Hindustan Steel Limited and the National Iranian Steel Corporation provides for the training of 509 Iranian personnel, including supervisory and technical staff and workers, in Indian steel plants between March, 1969 and September, 1971.

**Currency Restrictions on Kenyan Indians Coming Back to India**

*853. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the currency exchange control restrictions imposed by Kenya are acting as a deterrent to Kenyan Indians coming back to India for settlement;

(b) whether Government have discussed this matter with the Kenya Government; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are aware of the restrictions imposed by the Government of Kenya on transfer of capital by people who are not Kenya citizens at the time of their migration from Kenya.

(b) and (c) . While appreciating the desire of the Government of Kenya to give encouragement to their nationals in economic activities Government will do their best to assist Indian nationals wishing to return to India.

**Inquiry into the Working of Indian Embassies Abroad**

*854. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of offices of the Indian Embassies abroad whose working has been looked into by the inspection units during the last two years;

(b) the nature of irregularities found; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the persons concerned who are involved in these irregularities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUREDNRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) . A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The names and number of the Indian Missions visited by the Foreign Service Inspectorate during the last two years are given below:

*1967* Indian Missions in :

*London, Budapest, Paris, Stockholm, Hongkong, Tokyo, Kobe* and *Rangoon.*

*1968* Indian Missions in :

*Canberra, Sydeny, Wellington, Suva, Manila, Singapore, Phnom Penh, Kathmandu, Karachi, Islamabad, Thimpu* and *Gangtok.*

Certain procedural and technical irregularities came to the notice of the Foreign

Service Inspectors, Remedial action has been taken to rectify these minor irregularities.

## केन्या निवासी भारतीयों के लिए भारत की नागरिकता

*855 **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
**कुमारी कमला कुमारी :**

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्या में ब्रिटिश शासन काल के दौरान वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों ने, केन्या में भूतपूर्व भारतीय उच्चायुक्त, श्री आपासाहिब पन्त के अनुरोध पर, ब्रिटेन की नागरिकता ग्रहण कर ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां रहने वाले अधिकतर भारतीय भारत की नागरिकता प्राप्त करना चाहते थे परन्तु वे भारत में प्रचलित वर्तमान कानून के अनुसार और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण अपने पूरे परिवारों के साथ भारत की नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत आने में असमर्थ थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त आश्वासनों और वहां की विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी सुविधा उपलब्ध करेगी जिससे केन्या में बसे भारतीय लोग भारत की नागरिकता प्राप्त कर सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह)** : (क) भारत सरकार का विचार रहा है कि भारतीय मूल के लोगों को, जो अन्य देशों में बस गए हैं, उनके हित में होगा कि वह स्थानीय नागरिकता लें। कीनिया के भारत मूलक लोगों के संबंध में भी भारत सरकार की यही राय रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) . भारतीय नागरिकता, 1955 के भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती है। जो लोग भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में रजिस्टर होने के हमारे कानूनों के अंतर्गत योग्य ठहरते हों वे, विदेशों में रहते हुए भी, अपने-आपको रजिस्टर करा सकते हैं। जो इस तरह योग्य न ठहरते हों वे भारत लौटने पर, यहां एक निर्धारित अवधि तक रह लेने के बाद नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दे सकते हैं। भारत सरकार पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों से आने वाले ऐसे भारत मूलक लोगों को यथासंभव सुविधाएं प्रदान करती रही है और करती रहेगी जो हमेशा के लिए भारत आना चाहते हों।

## शेख अब्दुल्ला के पारपत्र का नवीकरण

*856. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने पुराने पारपत्र के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको पुराना पारपत्र काश्मीर के नागरिक के नाते जारी किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे भी काश्मीर के नागरिक के नाते उनके पारपत्र का नवीकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जब तक शेख अब्दुल्ला अपने आप को भारतीय नागरिक घोषित नहीं करते, तब तक उनको न तो पारपत्र दिया जायेगा और न ही

उनके पुराने पारपत्र का नवीकरण किया जायेगा ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह)** : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) शेख अबदुल्ला को पारपत्र भारतीय नागरिक के नाते दिया गया था । उनका जब प्रत्यावेदन-पत्र आएगा तब उस पर पासपोर्ट अधिनियम, 1967 की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

**Permission to Retired Senior Officers to Consult Confidential Records for Book--Writing**

* 857. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission given to Shri R. K. Nehru former Secretary-General, to consult confidential records for his proposed book on Sino-Indian relations has been withheld for the time being;

(b) whether Government have decided to review the 'whole question of access to official records' ;

(c) whether the question of book-writing by retired senior officials has been examined; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDNRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Pending a review of the relevant rules relating to access to official record no records have been shown to Shri R. K. Nehru.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Civil Service Regulations have been amended to bring within their purview infringement of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

**Minorities in East Pakistan**

* 858. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the minorities in East Pakistan are experiencing extraordinary difficulties in respect of their life, honour and property, resulting in continuous exodus of minorities from there;

(b) whether Muslim minorities in the eastern region of India are also raising on occasions various grievances, which, they feel, cannot be remedied for want of proper machinery;

(c) whether according to Nehru-Liaquat Pact, the machinery of Minority Board was devised for meeting the problems of the Minorities arising out of partition of India.

(d) if so, whether Government will try to revive the machinery of Minority Boards so that the minorities of East Pakistan particularly, and of West Bengal as well, can find a machinery for placing their grievances and

(e) whether the issue of revival of the machinery of Minority Board will be considered as urgent as such steps may help the East Pakistan minorities to continue to stay in their own homeland ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a)The minorities in East Pakistan continue to suffer a number of disabilities resulting in their continued migration to India.

(b) The Government have no such information.

(c) Minority Boards were set up under the Inter-Dominion Agreements of 1948.

(d) and (e). The Minority Boards are already functioning in West Bengal. Reports have also appeared in the Pakistani press from time to time about the establishment and functioning of such Boards in East Pakistan as well.

**Supply of Vicker Tanks by U. K.**

* 859. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BASUMATARI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any deal with U. K. Government for the supply of Vicker tanks has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Free Trade Zone at Kandla**

* 860. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a scheme of developing a free trade zone at Kandla in Gujarat ;

(b) whether some difficulties have cropped in the implementation of this scheme;

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report which appeared in the "*Times of India*" of the 15th January on this subject; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The Kandla Free Trade Zone has started functioning and a few units have already commenced productions and exports from the zone. The Scheme has made a definite advance. It is, however, natural that being the first experiment of its type in India, it would take some time before big gains materialise. The Government has seen the report published in the '*Times of India*' of 15th January, 1969. The '*Times of India*' has given an account of the working of the zone under a somewhat sensational heading.

**Exports of Jute Goods**

* 861. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quanity and value of jute goods exports during the last three years to various countries;

(b) whether there has been progressive decrease in our foreign exchange earnings during the period on account of such exports; and

(c) the efforts, if any, being made by Government to stop this downward trend ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK). (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Quantity and value of jute goods exports

during the last three years were as under :

| Year | Quanity (000 Tonnes) | Value (Rs. Crores |
|---|---|---|
| 1965-66 | 895.6 | 182.71 * |
| 1966-67 | 734.1 | 250.82 |
| 1967-68 | 751.4 | 233.50 |
| 1968-69 (April-December) | 504.4 | 159.74 |
| 1967-68 (April-December) | 583.1 | 181.45 |

(* Pre-devaluation)

2. The following measures have been taken to step up exports of jute goods :

(a) All possible steps are being taken to increase the production and yield of the required quality and quantity of jute within the country;

(b) with effect from the 1st March, 1969, export duties of jute goods have been reduced or abolished as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Hessian (other than carpet backing) | : From Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 per tonne. |
| Sacking | : From Rs. 250 to Rs. 150 per tonnes |
| Wool-packs | : From Rs. 250 per tonne to Nil. |
| Cotton bagging | : From Rs. 200 per tonne to Nil. |
| Twist, yarn (other than specialities), rope, twine and other miscellaneous goods. | : From Rs. 250 to Rs. 150 per tonne. |

(c) In order to speed up the pace of modernisation, it has been decided to include the jute industry in the Schedule V to the Income-tax Act for purposes of higher evelopment rabate.

(d) With a view to encouraging diversification in the jute industry, loan assistance is being given to the mills through the industrial Finance Corporation.

**Release by Pakistan of Shri Trilok Chandra**

*862. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Trilok Chandra, a Delhi student has been exchanged for a Pakistani spy, Gulzar Hussain Shah; and

(b) if so, the reasons why he was exchanged for a convict for spying and not with any other Pakistani who is under detention ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Shri Gulzar Hussain Shah was convicted for illegal entry and on completion of his sentence, was exchanged for Shri Trilok Chandra. On an earlier occasion Shri Gulzar Hussain Shah had been deported to Pakistan after serving a sentence on spying and other charges.

**प्रादेशिक सेना से निकाले गये कर्मचारी**

*863. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रादेशिक सेना में ऐसे नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों में नौकरी से निकाला गया है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सैनिक और अर्द्ध सैनिक संस्थानों में रोजगार दिया गया है तथा ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो अब भी बेरोजगार हैं;

(ग) ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उस समय लड़ाई में भाग

लिया था अब उनके यूनिटों को चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष के समय नियमित सेना का भाग बना दिया गया था; और

(घ) उन्हें प्रादेशिक सेना अथवा राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल जैसी अर्द्ध सैनिक संस्थानों में पुनः रोजगार देने के लिये, ताकि उनके अनुभव का लाभ उठाया जा सके, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)** : (क) से (घ) . प्रादेशिक सेना नागरिकों के लिए एक अंशकालिक संगठन है, जिन्हें प्रायः कुछ लाभकारी असैनिक व्यवसाय प्राप्त है, और उन्हें फालतू समय में सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने का अवसर देने के लिए अभिकल्पित है । चूंकि स्थायी कर्मचारी नाम की प्रादेशिक सेना में कोई श्रेणी नहीं है, कि जिन्होंने इसे अपनाया है, असंमगीकरण के पश्चात् उन्हें उपयुक्त रोजगार देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए। तदपि, उन में कई, कि जिन्होंने अपने आप को स्वैच्छिक तौर पर प्रस्तुत किया है, एन० सी० सी० में तथा प्रादेशिक सेना यूनिटों में प्रशिक्षार्थ तथा अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यों में भी इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं ।

चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध में क्रमशः 27932 और 14912 प्रादेशिक सेना सेविवर्ग ड्यूटी के लिए समंगीकृत किए गए थे। परन्तु उन्हें बेरोजगार व्यक्ति नहीं कहा जा सकता । समंगीकृत सेवा सहित प्रादेशिक सेना सेविवर्ग को रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालय कुछ प्राथमिकता देते हैं कि जो उस एजेंसी के माध्यम से रोजगार की तलाश करते हैं ।

**Conversion of Yugoslavia's trade balance into Sterling**

864. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia have requested the Government of India to convert the rupee balances into pound sterling;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) its implication on India's balance of payments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**Family Accommodation for Other Ranks**

*865. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any arrangement for family accommodation in the case of other ranks in the Defence services; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Family Accommodation is provided according to the scales prescribed by the Government.

**Administration of Trust Territory in S. W. Africa**

*866. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all attempts made so far by the U. N. to take over the administration of the Trust territory

of South West Africa through peaceful means have faild due to continuous defiance of all U. N. decisions in this respect by the Government of South Africa; and

(b) if so, whether India intends to make any move in the U. N. to ensure early termination of South African control over the Trust territory of South West Africa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India will continue to support all measures adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council to ensure the independence of South West Africa.

**Supply of U. S. Arms to Pakistan**

*867. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any truth in the report appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 26 h January, 196) that the United States has agreed to give new types of military-ware to Pakistan worth 200 million dollars, if Pakistan will let U. S. keep the Badaber base near Peshawar;

(b) if so, whether Government have protested to U. S. A. against this move; and

(c) what is the reaction of the U. S. Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have no confirmation regarding the reported agreement.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**Bogus Exports**

*868. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has unearthed a racket in which exporters of goods in league with certain customs officials are applying for getting drawbacks on the basis of bogus exports undertaken by them;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the number of firms which have been investigated; and

(c) the details of the racket ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The racket was unearthed by Bombay Customs House. They suspected that some customs officials were involved and also some enquiries were to be done abroad. Bombay Custom House. therefore, requested the Central Bureau of Investigation for taking further action.

(b) No arrest has so far been made. The number of firms so far alleged to be involved is six.

(c) As the matter is being investigated by C. B. I., it will not be in the interest of investigations to disclose any details.

**Export of Art Silk fibres by S. T. C.**

*869. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the State Trading Corporation during 1968 in exporting art silk fibres was most unsatisfactory and the export effected was far below the target set by itself;

(b) whether the representatives of the weaving industry met the Minister and urged a reversal of the export policy of art silk fibres;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes for the poor performance of State Trading Corporation during the year; and

(d) whether a decision reverting to export of art silk to the private trade is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d) . The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to export of art silk fabrics and not fibres. The export of rayon and synthetic fabrics in 1968 amounting to Rs. 3 crores no doubt shows a decline as compared to export prior to 1966 but shows an improvement as compared to export in 1967 which was of the order of Rs. 95 lakhs only. STC had not fixed any target of exports for itself. The weaving industry have submitted to Government a revised scheme which envisages entitlements to the extent of 50% of the value of exports in the form of any type of yarn, 10% for dyes, chemicals and spares and 40% to be surrendered to Government for import of raw material required by the spinning sector. Such a scheme will mean the revival of the erstwhile Export Promotion Scheme which was abolished after devaluation. Government have no intention of reviving the old Export Promotion Scheme but the various export promotion measures already in operation are kept constantly under review and for maximising exports, Government would take into account the suggestions received from the industry and trade, including the Silk and Art Silk Manufacturers' Association.

**Use of Nuclear Power in Agriculture**

*870 SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power offered immence possibilities to improve the country's food production by bringing large areas under cultivation by using ground or desalted water;

(b) whether the matter has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A study conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory of USA, in which scientists from India had also participated, indicates such possibilities.

(b) and (c) . To follow up this study with particular reference to Indian conditions, the Atomic Energy Commission setup a working group towards the and of 1967. The working group has submitted a preliminary report which is under examination.

**Self-Sufficiency in Items of Defence Requirements**

5054. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items of defence requirements in which the country has so far attained self-sufficiency;

(b) the percentage of defence equipment that was necessary to be improted at the end of 1968;

(c) whether it is a fact that several weapons manufactured in the country have been sold to other countries; and

(d) if so, the names of countries to which sold and the value of such sales during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Self-sufficiency is being progressively achieved and has already been achieved in respect of small arms, light artillery and their ammunitions. There are, however, limitations at the present stage of development and technological progress, in achieving full self-sufficiency in regard to highly sophisticated items.

(b) Imports have been resorted to from time to time to meet the absolutely unavoidable requirements of Defence equipment. These imports have been restricted to the minimum and it is not possible to indicate

the percentage of Defence equipment which has been imported.

(c) and (d) : It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

**Scientific Policy Resolution by Committee on Science and Technology**

5055. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the study and implementation of scientific policy Resolution by the Committee on Science and Technology; and

(b) whether any measures have been suggested to improve the implementation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) . In order to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution, it was essential to collect the relevant data and other information from various Ministries and Departments. This has been done. The information received is being analysed and a report containing the results of the analysis will be considered by the Committee on Science and Technology at its meeting in June, 1969. Thereafter, it is proposed to hold a Conference of scientists and educationists some time towards the end of 1969 to discuss the report, together with such recommendations as the Committee on Science and Technology might make.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों का विकास**

5056. **श्री जं० ब० सिं० विष्ट** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिलों की दयनीय आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आठ जिलों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा समय समय पर दिये गये भाषणों में पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास के लिए दिए गए आश्वासनों को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी)** : (क) 19 फरवरी, 1969 और 12 मार्च, 1969 के क्रमश: प्रश्न संख्या 56 के भाग (क) और प्रश्न संख्या 2794 के उत्तरों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ). 19 फरवरी के प्रश्न संख्या 56 के भाग (ख) और 12 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2794 के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

(ङ) ठीक अवधि बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास दीर्घकाल तक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है ।

**Issue of T.C. permits and Texmark Nos. to Loom-holders**

5057. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner, Bombay had issued a notification that all the loom-holders will have to get the T. C. Permit & Texmark No. after crediting Rs. 100 in two or three instalments upto 15th November, 1960 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many loom-holders who had credited Rs. 100 in one instalment after 15th November, 1960 were asked by the Textile Commissioner to apply for the refund along with the cretified copy of the Chalan ;

(c) if so, how many loom-holders have applied for the refund along with the certified copy of Chalan and in how many cases the money has been refunded by the Textile Commissioner ; and

(d) the number of cases where the refund has not been made so far to-gether with the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Those powerloom holders who had powerlooms with them before 31. 10. 1960 were informed through a Press Note to apply for regularisstion of their powerlooms.

(b) No, Sir. Refund of fees was allowed only to those who had submitted their applications in accordance with the above Press Note but whose cases were rejected.

(c) 766 loom-holders applied for refund. Refund has been allowed in 180 cases.

(d) Refund has not been made so far in 586 cases, as these cases were more than 6 years old from the date of deposit of money. These cases are under Government's consideration.

**Modernisation of Textile Mills**

5058. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any detailed study has been made to modernise the existing textile mills in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of textile mills modernised so far and the amount of assistance rendered by Government (State-wise );

(d) the number of mills yet to modernised and the amount required for their modernisation (State wise); and

(e) whether Government propose help these textile mills for modernisation, and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e) . A Working Group for the Cotton Textile Industry appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation made an assessment of the need and scope for rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry in the country in 1960 and came to the conclusion that, on a modest scale, about Rs. 180 crores would be required for the purpose in the Third Plan Period. A Working Group was recently appointed by the Planning Commission to formulate proposals for the textile industry during the fourth plan period and the Working Group has *inter alia* examined the question of modernisation of the industry.

Information regarding the mills modernised and those requiring modernisation is not available and its collection will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

The National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations will help in modernisation and re-habilitation of mills taken over by the Government and handed over to them for management. Other mills can approach the institutional financing institutions for similar help. The Industrial Development Bank of India has liberalised its credit policy and is allowing deferred payment facilities on indigeneous textile machinery upto 7 years in suitable cases. On the basis of the report submitted by the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner in 1968 the R. B. I. has issued instructions to the schedule banks for maintaining a reduced margins in respect of term loans granted by banks against machinery that had been acquired by mills during 1963-68 Some more measures are under consideration.

**हैदराबाद में परमाणु ईंधन उद्योग समूह**

5059. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद में परमाणु ईंधन उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के बारे में परामर्श लेने के लिए निविदाएं मांगी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन कार्य को ट्राम्बे अनुसन्धान केन्द्र के योग्य और विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त विशेषज्ञों को न सौंपे जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) मैसर्स दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी के साथ हुए लाखों रुपयों के मूल्य के करार का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) वे शर्तें क्या हैं जिनके अनुसार काम में विलम्ब के लिए किसी पक्ष को जुर्माना देना होगा ; और

(च) ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिससे सरकार को प्रति माह भारी जुर्माना न देना पड़े ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी)**: (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं। सभी सम्बन्धित पहलुओं, जिनमें धातुकर्म तथा धातु उद्योग के बारे में सलाह देने वाली बहुत सी फर्मों का अनुभव तथा विशेषज्ञता शामिल है, पर विचार करने के बाद मैसर्ज एम० एन० दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को सब से उपयुक्त समझा गया।

(ग) ऐसे कार्यों जिन के लिये सलाहकारों की सलाह प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं तथा जिन में परमाणु ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स से सम्बन्धित कार्य भी शामिल है, के बारे में भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में उपलब्ध विशेषज्ञता का उपयोग पूरी तरह किया जाता है।

(घ) से (च) . सलाहकारों को 26 लाख रुपये की निश्चित राशि (जिसमें मार्ग व्यय भी शामिल है) दी जायेगी बशर्ते कि सनिर्माण तथा सयंत्र लगाने का काम 30 महीने की अवधि में समाप्त कर दिया जाये। इस अवधि की समाप्ति पर इस प्रायोजना में सहायता देने के लिये यदि फर्म को अपना स्टाफ रखना पड़ा तो उस पर होने वाले खर्च के लिये प्रति मास 12,000 रुपये की अतिरिक्त फीस (जो जुर्माने के रूप में नहीं होगी) फर्म को दी जायेगी। सलाहकारों के प्रमुख उत्तरदायित्व में शामिल कार्य है :- इंजीनियरी रिपोर्ट तैयार करना, संयंत्र तथा कर्मशाला के ले-आउट तैयार करना, निर्माण कार्यों में स्टील के उपयोग तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिये डिज़ायन तथा विनिर्देश तैयार करना, अन्य सुविधाओं जिनमें बिजली की सप्लाई भी शामिल है, के डिजायन तैयार करना तथा उनको उपयोग में लाने के बारे में योजना बनाना, डिजायनों का पर्यवेक्षण करना तथा प्रायोजना के कार्यों में समन्वय लाना। प्रायोजना के कार्य को तेजी से पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से एक प्रबन्धक बोर्ड बनाया गया है।

**Import of Edible Oil**

5060. SHRI GADILLINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 (uptil 31st December, 1968) yearwise; and

(b) the quantity of edible oil proposed to be imported during the year 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No.* LT-591/69]

(b) During the year 1969, the import of edible oil is expected to be of the order 1 lakh tonnes.

**सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गई कपड़ा मिलों के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व**

5061. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
**श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
**श्री सूरज भान :**

क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गई कपड़ा मिलों के निदेशक बोर्ड में कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) से (ग) . सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गयी मिलों के प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक ही, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के खण्ड 18 बी (1) (ई) के अनुसार, इन मिलों के निदेशकों की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हैं। फलतः इन मिलों में कोई निदेशक बोर्ड नहीं होते और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को उन में शामिल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Extensions to officers in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply**

5062. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which extensions had been given to Class I Officers of his Ministry who were to be retired at the age of 58 during the year 1968;

(b) the number of cases in which Class I officers of his Ministry on retirement at the age of 58 were appointed during the year 1968; and

(c) the names of those officers; and the reasons for their extensions or reappointment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The required information in respect of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply and its attached offices is :-(a) Three,

(b) One.

(c) A statement is attached.

*Statement*

The names of the officers and the reasons for their extensions or reappointment are as under:-

1. *Shri S. Banerjee* : Deputy Secretary. He was given a short extension of less than four months to maintain continuity in connection with the talks with Ceylon regarding Tea. As this officer had been associated with this subject, this extension was given in the interest of work.

2 *Shri V. R. Rao* : Officiating Director, Commercial Publicity.

The permanent incumbent of the post of Director, Commercial Publicity who was on deputation could

not be relieved by the borrowing authority. Further as no other suitable officer was available and no candidate was eligible for promotion, Shri Rao was given extension of one year from February 23, 1968.

3. *Shri P. L. Sethi* : Deputy Director, (Technology), All India Handicrafts Board.

He was holding a technical post in the All India Handicrafts Board. He was given extension of one year from March 6, 1968 in accordance with Government of India's orders on the subject of extension of service of scientific and technical personnel.

4. *Shri V. V. Dev* : Deputy Secretary. He was re-employed as Chairman, Coir Board, Ernakulam in view of his

(i) knowledge of trade promotion work and foreign trade problems;

(ii) wide experience of commercial work; and

(iii) being associated with several trade negotiations and trade agreements.

## लौह धातु की रद्दी का निर्यात

5063. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968 की अवधि में लौह धातु की रद्दी के निर्यात में भारी कमी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जापान में, जो हमारा प्रमुख ग्राहक है, लौह धातु की रद्दी की मांग निम्नोक्त कारणों से हाल में काफी कम हो गई है :

(1) जापानी उद्योगों में निकलने वाली लौह धातु की रद्दी में वृद्धि;

(2) जापान द्वारा एल० डी० प्रक्रिया का प्रयोग, जिसमें लौह धातु की रद्दी का अपेक्षतया कम प्रयोग होता है।

(3) जापान में घमन भट्टी क्षमता का विस्तार जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कच्चे लौहे का अधिक उपयोग तथा धातु-रद्दी का कम प्रयोग होता है।

(ग) सरकार, धातु-रद्दी व्यापार निगम को, जिसके माध्यम से सभी प्रकार की धातु-रद्दी का निर्यात किया जाता है, भारतीय धातु-रद्दी के लिये वैकल्पिक बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। वास्तव में, अप्रैल 1968 में इस निगम का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल कुछ दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों को गया था, जिसके फलस्वरूप फारमोसा, दक्षिण कोरिया आदि में नये बाजारों का पता लगा है। धातु-रद्दी की कुछ मात्रा इन बाजारों को निर्यात भी की जा चुकी है।

## Ban on Imports of certain Commodities

5064. **R. K. AMIN** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of some commodities is banned as soon as licences for manufacturing those commodities are issued;

(b) whether this policy has difficulties in view of the non-availability of these commodities in the internal market; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to mitigate the difficulties of users ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**Production of Cotton**

5065. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to participate in the efforts made by the textile mill-owners and progressive farmers aimed at obtaining increasing yields of cotton and long-staple cotton in order to develop cotton production in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set apart a special fund out of the revenue realised by way of excise duties on cloth to attain these objectives; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Central and State Government render all possible assistance and facilities to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in the implementation of its Cotton Development Project, besides implementing their own package programme for development of cotton production over a much larger area of land.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

**फास्ट ब्रीडर अटामिक रिऐक्टर**

5066. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यूरेनियम मोनोकार्बाइड ईंधन, जो प्रथम फास्ट ब्रीडर रिऐक्टर को चालू करने में काम आयेगा के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

**प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी)** : आदरणीय सदस्य का ध्यान 7 अगस्त, 1968 को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3089 के उत्तर की ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि पहले फास्ट ब्रीडर रिऐक्टरों में मिश्रित कार्बाइड ईंधन प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**Staff in Indian Embassies Abroad**

5067. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Embassies/High Commissions of the Indian Government and the number of Ambassadors/First Secretaries serving in those Embassies/High Commissions at presenting;

(b) the number of other Gazetted and non-Gazetted staff working in Embassies/High Commissions;

(c) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted staff who are not Indian Citizens; and

(d) the nature of work being handled by Gazetted/non-Gazetted staff who are not Indian Citizens ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Number of Embassies | 56* |
| (ii) | Number of Ambassadors (*4 Embassies are within the concurrent jurisdiction of Ambassadors resident in near-by countries, and appointment of Ambassadors in 3 Embassies is under consideration.) | 49* |
| (iii) | Number of High Commissions | 18. |
| (iv) | Number of first Secretaries in Embassies. | 61. |

(v) Number of First Secretaries in High Commissions. 23.

(b) to (d) . The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Ordnance Factories set up after 1962**

5068. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ordnanee Factories set up with the assistance of U. S. A./U. S. S. R./Great Britain after the Chinese aggression of 1962;

(b) the names of those factories which have started their installed production and which are yet to achieve it;

(c) whether their adequate expansion programmes have been drawn up during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L: N. MISHRA) : (a) After the Chinese aggression of 1962, the Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari, and the Ordnance Factory, Varangaon were planned to be set up with U.S.A. assistance and the Ordnance Factory at Chanda was planned to be set up with U.K. assistance. However, after the prepration of the project report for the Ambajhari Ordnance Factory (which was paid for by us), further U.S.A. assistance was suspended following the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965. For Varangaon Ordnance Factory, the main plant came from U. S. A. under their U.S. Aid Programme.

For the Ordnance Factory, Chanda, the plant promised as aid from U.K. was not supplied following the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the necessary plant and machinery was subsequently purchased by us from U.K. All these factories have since been/are being set up on our own.

(b) The Ordnance Factory at Varangaon has commenced production. The Ordnance Factories at Ambajhari and Chanda will go into regular production in phases between 1970 and 1973 and in the meanwhile limited production in certain lines has been undertaken in these factories.

(c) Various expansion programmes at the Ordnance Factories are under study and would in due course be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan as finally accepted.

(d) Does not arise.

**बर्मा में विद्रोही नागाओं की गिरफ्तारी**

5070. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1968 अथवा जनवरी, 1969 में किसी दिन विद्रोही नागाओं का कोई प्रतिनिधि बर्मा में गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने बर्मा की सरकार को, उसको भारत सरकार को सौंप देने के लिये कहा है; और

(ग) बर्मा की सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है लेकिन इस प्रकार की कोई निश्चित सूचना उसे नहीं मिली है जिसकी ओर प्रश्न में संकेत किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Rules for Cantonment Board Employees**

5071. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet framed the necessary rules for the appoint-

ments, promotions and medical treatment of the Cantonment Board employees and their dependants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The draft rules pertaining to recruitment, promotion and medical treatment in respect of Cantonment Board employees have been published in the Gazette of India for inviting objections/suggestions relating thereto. Certain objections have been received and are under examination. The rules are expected to be finalised shortly.

**Export of Marine Products and Sea Foods**

5072. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the marine products and sea foods in India having inherent export potential and the expected annual earnings therefrom;

(b) whether the joint survey of marine products by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Export Promotion Division of U. S. Aid, once proposed, has since been conducted;

(c) if so, the salient findings of the survey; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):(a)The marine products which have an inherent export potential are prawns, lobsters and froglegs. At the current level, it is expected that the total annual earnings from the export of all marine products will be of the order of Rs. 20 crores;

(b) to (d). The proposal for the joint survey of marine products by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Export Promotion Division of U. S. A. I. D. is under consideration of the Government.

**Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia**

5073. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive five-year trade agreement has been finalised with the Government of Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ( SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):(a) and (b). As a result of the negotiations between the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia during January, 1969, a Protocol has been signed extending the validity of the then existing Trade & Payments Agreement signed on 7. 11. 63 upto 31. 12. 1969. The list of goods to be exchanged during 1969 between the two countries has also been finalised.

**Migration of Minorities from West Pakistan to Jammu And Kashmir**

5074. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether last year some families migrated from West Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir, due to atrocities committed by Pakistani ruling Janta over the minorities; and

(b) if so, whether Government lodged any protest against the same, and the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the

minorities there, and have reminded them of their obligations in this respect.

**Supply of Raw Materials to Exporters**

5075. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters are getting raw materials for steel at the international price;

(b) whether the exporters would also be supplied with raw materials for plastic etc., from this year; and

(c) if so, the details of the arrangements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. Exporters are getting steel at international prices for export production.

(b) Yes, Sir. A scheme of supply of certain plastics raw materials at International prices for export production has been in operation for over a year.

(c) In the case of steel, the same is supplied initially at normal prices for fabrication of engineering goods for export, but refund of the difference between the normal and international price is allowed through the Joint Plant Committee of the steel industry after exports have been made.

In the case of plastics raw materials, exporters requiring these raw material have to pass on by nomination in favour of the raw material manufacturer, a part or the whole of the value of the import licence they are eligible for against their exports. To the extent of this nomination, manufacturers of raw materials will supply raw materials at concessional price based on international prices determined for each such raw material, every quarter, by a committe consisting of representatives of the producers and consumers of the raw materials and concerned Government departments.

**फोयनिक्स मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई**

5076. **श्री शारदानन्द :** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दि फोयनिक्स मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किस तारीख को लाइसेन्स के लिये आवेदन किया था और इसमें काम कब से आरम्भ किया गया;

(ख) इस संस्था को काम आरम्भ करने की क्या शर्तें थीं और इसमें किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस संस्था में आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक):** (क) जब उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 लागू हुआ तब दि फोयनिक्स मिल्स लि०, बम्बई एक विद्यमान एकक था और इसने 19 अगस्त, 1952 को पंजीकरण के लिये आवेदन किया था।

(ख) इस एकक को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत सूती वस्त्रों के उत्पादन के लिये पंजीकृत किया गया था। पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र में कोई विशेष शर्तें नहीं दी गई थीं और मिल सूती वस्त्रों का निर्माण कर रही है।

(ग) विगत कतिपय वर्षों में इस मिल द्वारा सूती धागे तथा कपड़े के उत्पादन आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं :

| वर्ष | धागा (कि०ग्रा०) | कपड़ा (मीटर) |
|---|---|---|
| | दस लाख | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1963 | 3.3 | 19.5 |
| 1964 | 3.9 | 19.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 4.4 | 18.2 |
| 1966 | 4.2 | 16.2 |
| 1967 | 4.0 | 16·1 |
| 1968 | 4.0 | 17.3 |

**न्यू शर्राक स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई**

5077. **श्री शारदानन्द:** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यू शर्राक स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा किन उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा किन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदनपत्र दिया गया था;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी को कब लाइसेन्स दिया गया था और कब उसने कार्य करना शुरू किया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कम्पनी ने कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं बनाई हैं जिनके लिये लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लागू होने के समय मेसर्स न्यू शर्राक स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड बम्बई, की सूती वस्त्र का निर्माण करने वाली दो मिश्रित मिलें गुजरात राज्य में नाडियाड तथा अहमदाबाद में हैं।

(ख) कम्पनी के इन दोनों एककों को निम्नलिखित पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र दिये गये थे:

नाडियाड एकक सं० आर /10(ए)/278 आर/23(1)/255 दिनांक 31-5-1954.

अहमदाबाद एकक सं० आर/10(ए)/277 आर/23 (1)/254 दिनांक 31-5-1954.

उद्योग ( विकास तथा विनियमन ) अधिनियम, 1951 के लागू होने से काफी पहले ही दोनों एककों ने कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**HS 748 Airoplanes**

5078. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of HS 748 aeroplanes likely to be manufactured per annum in India; and

(b) the price of each such aircraft ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** (a) At present HAL is producing 6 HS 748 aircraft per annum. It is planned to progressively increase the production to 9 aircraft per annum from 1970-71.

(b) The price payable by I. A. C. has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 82.53 lakhs per aircraft.

**Conference of Indian Society of International Law on Ownership of Sea-Beds**

5079. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent Conference of the Indian Society of International Law held in New Delhi the ownership issue of sea-beds was discussed.

(b) whether the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs also participated in the deliberations of the Conference; and

(c) if so, the main conclusions reached at the conference on this particular issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ( SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH ) : (a) At the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of International Law held in New Delhi on 12th January, 1969 the legal aspects of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor regime were discussed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific conclusions were arrived at but the general consensus of views appeared to be that the subject was one of importance and that future steps in the field should be taken in the light of the interests of the international community, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries.

**Allotment of Seat to Mayor And Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi in Republic Day Celebrations**

5080. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mayor of Delhi was accorded a seat in the fifth row in the Republic Day Celebrations this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor was not provided with the status of a State Chief Minister and was made to occupy a backward seat in the above Celebrations;

(c) whether Government are aware of that in the U. K. and other advanced countries the Mayors are given prominent position at such functions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose reviewing the present position, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Arrangements for seating of dignitaries who are invited to witness Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony are generally made according to their respective positions in the Table of Precedence. Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, figures in Article 22 of the Table of Procedence, in which Chief Ministers of Union Territories with-in their territories also figure. The Mayor of Delhi is assigned at these functions a position after Article 26 and before Article 27. On this basis, the chairs reserved for the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, and his wife for the Prade and the Beating Retreat Ceremony were in the 5th and 6th rows, respectively, and those for the Mayor of Delhi and his wife in the 7th and the 8th rows, respectively.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of the seating arrangements made in U. K. and other countries on State and ceremonial functions. The matter is however, being examined.

**Role of STC in Foreign Trade**

5081. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of further expanding the role of the State Trading Corporation in the country's Foreign trade during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):(a) and(b). The question of expansion of the role of the State Trading Corporation in the country's foreign trade has been receiving the continuous attention of Government. Government have, amongst other measures set up a Committee to review

the working of the State Trading Corporation with the object of strengthening it and enabling it to implement effectively such specific tasks as may be assigned to it for execution during the Fourth Five year Plan.

**Raising of Battalions Manned Exclusively by Tribals**

5082. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh proposed raising of army battalions and regiments exclusively manned by the tribals ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ? and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In April, 1968 the Government of Madhya Pradesh referred for consideration a suggestion made by a member on the floor of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha that if a Bundela Regiment was raised, it would help in solving the dacoity problem to a great extent.

(c) while Bundelas are eligible for recruitment into the Indian army like other Indian nationals, provided they come up to the prescribed physical and educational standards raising of a Bundela Regiment as such, would not be in keeping with the policy of the Government to gradually eliminate class composition in the Army. The Government of Madhya Pradesh were informed accordingly.

**Vijayanta Tanks**

5083. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulty is being experienced in the production of metal chains for Vijayanta tanks ;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to obtain foreign collaboration in this regard and with what results ; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome this difficulty ?

THE NINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) It is presumed that the referrence in the Question is to tracks links. Tracks links required for Vijayanta Tanks are intricate manganese steel casting which are required to be manufactured to close tolerances. Indigenous production of these track links has been established by two Indian firms but the rate of supplies from these two firms has not yet reached the desired level.

(b) No foreign collaboration is considered necessary for the production of this item.

(c) Necessary assistance is being provided to the two firms for augmenting their production capacity by way of securing the necessary balancing plant. It is also proposed to enter into a long term arrangement for the bulk supply of these track links with the two firms.

**Complaint From Republic Day Folk Dancers**

5084. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any complaint from Republic Day Folk Dancers ;

(b) if so, the main points therein ;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry about the complaints ;

(d) if so, what are the findings ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A letter was received dated 18th January, 1969 which was purported to have been signed by some folk dancers. This letter contained allegations regarding bad and inadequate food and poor standard of cleanliness in the kitchen at the Talkatora Camp and also contained vague allegations against certain officials of the Ministry of Defence. An attempt was made, but it was not possible to trace the signatories. The letter was obviously pseudonymous. Immediately after the receipt of this letter, the Defence Secretary paid a surprise visit to Talkatora Camp at about 1.30 PM on 21st January, 1969. He made a personal check regarding the quality of food as well as the standard of cleanliness in the kitchen. He also asked a number of folk dancers from various contingents. His investigations showed that the allegations were without any foundation. It was also clear that there was no basis for the other allegations made in the letter.

**Export House in Kerala for Coir and Coir Products**

5085. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Export House in Kerala for promoting the sales of Coir and Coir products;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Central Government does not propose to set up an Export House for promoting the sales of Coir and Coir products. Export House are normally set up by exporters themselves.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Henderson Brook Inquiry Report on NEFA Debacle of 1962**

5086. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to publish the Henderson Brooks' Enquiry Report on NEFA debacle of 1962 in view of the fact that many years have passed and the men who were inculpated by it have retired ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in the Defence Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on 2nd September 1963. The reasons for not placing the document before the House were explained in paragraph 5 and 6 of that statement and on a number of occasions subsequently. Those reasons still hold good.

**Edward Textile Mills**

5087. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether decision has been taken regarding taking over of the Edward Textile Mills of Bombay ;

(b) the terms under which the Mill is sought to be taken over ; and

(c) whether the workers will be given any effective voice in the management of the mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has taken over the mills, on leave and licence basis, for running it under their Unemployment Relief Scheme.

(b) The main terms on which the State Govt. have taken over the mills are : (1) Payment of Rs. 6 lakhs per annum as licence fee to the Official Liquidator ; (2) Payment of all rates, taxes, assessments, etc., in respect of the licensed premises for the period of the licence ; (3) Non-payment of any arrears of taxes, etc.; (4) Installation of new plant and machinery, if necessary, and their removal at the time of expiry of the licence ; and (5) Non-payment of any retrenchment or other compensation to workers engaged by the previous management.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shipment of Sea--Food**

5088. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) wheter it is a fact that about 60,000 cases of sea-food valued at about Rs. 6 crores have been lying on cold storages in Mangalore, Malge and Cochin Ports for months together awaiting shipment ;

(b) whether it is also fact that the delay in shipment has been causing hardship to the traders ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to arrange for quicker shipment of the sea-food ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). There was some accumulation of reefer cargo at Cochin and Mangalore ports. Adequate number of ships were arranged during the month of February, 1969 and the accumulation at these ports was cleared.

**Expansion of Installed Capacity of Weaving an Knitting Sector**

5089. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the plans to modernise and expand the existing installed capacity of weaving and knitting sectors to meet the increased production of nylon yarn during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the number of Nylon and polyster yarn projects planned during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the total production of nylon and polyster yarn by the end of Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK ) : (a) The existing weaving and knitting capacity in the Art Silk Sector is capable of consuming increased production of Nylon yarn which is likely to be achieved during the Fourth Plan Period. Every effort is, however, being made to modernise the existing capacity within the limited resources available with the Government.

(b) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

**Jute Industry**

5090. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute industry has been passing through one crisis after another since Independence ;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn to place the industry on a sound footing ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The major problems faced by the jute industry have been (i) shortages of fibre in certain seasons, and

(ii) the shrinkage in export of sacking and hessians (other than carpet backing).

(b) All possible steps are being taken to increase the production of the required qualities and quantities of jute and mesta within the country. Vigorous measure are also being taken to enable the jute Industry to combat competition from Pakistan and increase our exports. These measures are expected to place the industry on a sound footing.

(c) does not arise.

**Closure of Cotton Mills in Southern Region**

5092. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR
SHRI UMANATH
SHRI K. RAMANI

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cotton Mills closed in the Southern region during the years 1966 to 1969;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). 109 cotton textile mills closed in the Southern Region (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry) during the year 1966 to 1969 (January). Out of these, 82 mills have restarted working and 27 mills are still closed. By and large, financial and working capital difficulties and accumulation of stocks were the main reasons for their closures.

As regards steps taken by the Government to restart the remaining 27 closed mills, Investigation Committees, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, have already been appointed to look into the affairs of 17 mills. The cases of two mills are pending in the High Courts in connection with their liquidation. The cases of remaining mills are being looked into, in connection with the State Governments concerned. The following special relief measures to help the mills in South Indian States have been taken, apart from several measures taken to impart a healthier tone to the cotton textile industry as a whole:-

(1) A special rebate of 5 per cent has been sanctioned, in addition to the normal rebate of 5 per cent, on the sale of handloom cloth by cooperative socieities.

(2) loans of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs have been given to Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments respectively, for reloaning to the Apex Cooperative Societies to enable them to purchase and stock yarn.

(3) It has been decided to stand guarantee for 20% of margin money required for operation of the scheme for retention of stocks of yarn by the South India Mill-owners' Association and the Tamil Nad Mill owners' Association, with a view to enabling them to obtain credit from the State Bank of India upto Rs. 5 crores.

(4) A special additional assistance of Rs. 2 per 10 lbs. as freight differential has been allowed to stimulate the export of cone-cheese yarn.

**Accumulation of Stocks of Kapas in Vidarbha**

5093. SHRI K. RAMANI
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI
SHRI UMANATH
SHRI NAMBIAR

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of Kapas have greatly accumulated in Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the number of bales lying in stock at present; and

(c) the reason for this accumulation and the action Government propose to take to ease the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government are not aware of any unusual accumulation of 'kapas' in Vidarbha region.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Report *Re.* Chemical and Bacteriological War Weapons with China**

5094. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Brigadier Rathey Sawhney, a Research Associate in the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis in a report has stated that there is possibility of China possessing chemical and bacteriological war weapons which could be made available to Pakistan;

(b) whether chemical and bacteriological warheads are cheaper than atomic warheads;

(c) whether India possess the necessary scientific talent to develop these weapons; and

(d) if not, whether any efforts are being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) In a paper prepared for the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, Brigadier Rathey Sawhney (Retired) has stated that there is need for examination of both offensive and defensive aspects of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. In this context, he has also stated that the fact that China probably already has these weapons, and could if she deems it expedient make them available to Pakistan, should be overlooked.

(b) The tactical usefulness of the two types of weapons are different and it is, therefore, not realistic to compare their costs. Purely from the quantum of destruction that can be inflicted upon human beings; animals and crops, the chemical and becteriological weapons are cheaper to produce than nuclear warheads.

(c) and (d). Irrespective of the scientific talent available in the country, it is not the policy of the Government of India to manufacture chemical and bacteriological weapons even though some nations may be manufacturing these. This position has been indicated in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 2894 answered on the 19th June, 1967.

**Prices of Natural Rubber**

5095. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of Tariff Commission on the Prices of natural Rubber;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Tariff Commission; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on this report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Production and Consumption of Rubber**

5096. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the production and consumption of rubber for the year 1969-70; and

(b) if so, how does this estimate compare with the estimate made by the Rubber Board for this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both Government and the Rubber Board have estimated the production and consumption of natural and synthetic rubber for 1969-70 as follows:-

*Production*

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | 81,000 tonnes |
| Synthetic | 30,000 tonnes |

*Consumption*

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural & Synthetic Rubber. | 1,27,000 tonnes |

**समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार**

**5097. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाजवादी देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध अभी तक स्थापित नहीं किये जा सके हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध दृढ़ बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री ( श्री चौधरी राम सेवक )** : (क) से (घ). समाजवादी देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार की उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि का इस बात से पता चलता है कि भारत तथा पूर्व यूरोप के समाजवादी देशों के बीच कुल कारोबार 1953 में 8.6 करोड़ रुपये था जो 1967 में बढ़कर 440 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है । अधिकांश समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार द्विपक्षीय व्यापार तथा भुगतान करारों के अधीन होता है । समय समय पर द्विपक्षीय परामर्श से दोनों ओर के व्यापार वृद्धि के क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने में सहायता मिलती है और इस प्रकार आगे व्यापार की प्रगति का संवर्धन होता है । परन्तु विभिन्न कारणों से कतिपय समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

**पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता**

**5098 : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
**श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :**
**श्री जुगल मंडल :**

क्या **वैदेशिक कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसत्सदस्यों, हिमाचल प्रदेश की विधान सभा के सदस्यों और दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के सदस्यों ने प्रधान मन्त्री को सयुक्त रूप से एक पत्र लिख कर यह मांग की है कि पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता प्रदान की जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पत्र के हस्ताक्षर कर्ताओं के नाम क्या क्या हैं तथा वे किन किन राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री ( श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह )** (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई पत्र न तो प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय में मिला है और न विदेश मंत्रालय में ही ।

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की नीति समय-समय पर सदन में पहले ही बताई जा

चुकी है । इस सिलसिले में कृपया लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3198 देखें जिसका उत्तर 4-12-1968 को दिया गया था ।

**Specialised Tea Course**

5100. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3892 on the 10th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of the States and the Union Territories to whom the seven seats reserved for outsiders in Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat for specialised tea course have been allotted; and

(b) the number of students admitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and(b). Three out of the seven seats reserved for outsiders from State and Union territories excluding Assam in the specialised Tea Course in the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat were filled. Out of the three admitted, only two have actually joined. One of them hails from West Bengal. The State of origin of the other student is being ascertained.

**Third Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in Kerala**

5101. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start a third unit of the Bharat Eloctronics Ltd., Banglore in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the planning of the project has been completely entrusted to the Bharat Electronics Ltd.

(c) whether the Kerala Government have offered the land required for the project free of cost and other facilities like water, power, skilled labour etc.; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The reference presumably is to the proposed second unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. for the manufacture of Micro-wave and Radar Equipment. No decision regarding its location has yet been taken.

(b) The planning has been entrusted to Bharat Electronics Ltd.

(c) The Kerala Government had offered the land free of cost and stated that skilled labour was available. They also agreed to make available the required power and water facilities at the site and to arrange to build the required number of houses for workers under the Subsidised Housing Scheme. Ten other State Governments have also asked for the location of the factory in their States.

(d) No decision has yet been taken.

**Show Rooms opened by S.T.C.**

5102. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of show rooms opened by the State Trading Corporation during 1968 and 1969 in foreign countries for the promotion of India's export trade;

(b) whether the staff employed in these show rooms has requisite trade background;

(c) the number of employees who are at present working in the existing show rooms and their trade experience in each case; and

(d) how they were selected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The State Trading Corporation has not opened any showrooms in foreign countries in 1968 and 1969. However, the Corporation has 12 Branch Offices in foreign countries where on the spot business negotiations are conducted and deals finalised. These foreign offices also pass on information about imports into various countries to the Indian Exporters. The staff of these offices are selected by the Corporation having regard to their past experience and their suitability for these assignments. The total number of employees ( including part-time and local employees ) in all the 12 foreign offices of the S.T.C. is 56 The corporation is also currently reviewing the working of the foreign offices.

**Economic Cooperation with Indonesia**

5103. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India propose to send a team of experts to Indonesia to make an assessment of the scope and areas of bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere; and

(b) whether the composition of the team has been finalised and if so, when the team is likely to be sent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). While it is a fact that the Government of Indonesia has welcomed India's participation in her Five-Year Development Plan, concrete measures towards such participation are under discussion between the two countries.

**Asian Force to Combat Chinese Expansionism**

5104. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of impending threat from China was discussed between the Government of India and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia recently;

(b) whether the question of organising an Asian force to combat the expansionism of China was also considered; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ( SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH ) : (a) to (c). A copy of the Joint Commuique issued at the end of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's visit and which indicates the issues discussed and the conclusions arrived at during the talks, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-592/69]

**Permanent Trade Office in Sydeny**

5105. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a permanent Trade office will be set up in Sydney shortly;

(b) if so, what would be the functions of the trade office and whether it will function under the supervision of the Ministry of External Affairs or Foreign Trade and Supply; and

(c) the number of such Trade offices that are likely to be set up during the year 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ( SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). India has had a trade office in Sydney since 1941. This was made into a Deputy High Commission in April, 1968. It has been functioning under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Supply. In addition to the normal commercial functions this office performs certain political and consular functions as well.

(c) We have decided to open two new offices in Lima Pe and Caracas (Venezuela)

and it is expected that these offices will start functioning in a few months time.

### छावनी बोर्डों के चुनाव

5106. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में छावनी बोर्डों के चुनाव तीन वर्ष के बाद होते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छावनी बोर्डों ने कुछ संकल्प पास किये हैं जिनमें सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है कि लोक सभा, विधान सभाओं, नगर निगमों तथा नगरपालिकाओं की तरह छावनी बोर्डों के चुनाव भी पांच वर्षों के बाद हुआ करें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)** : (क) छावनी अधिनियम 1924 के अन्तर्गत एक सदस्य की साधारण कार्यावधि 3 वर्ष है।

(ख) और (ग). छावनी बोर्ड की कार्यावधि 3 वर्ष से 5 वर्ष तक बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव कुछ छावनी बोर्डों से प्राप्त हुए हैं, और मामला विचाराधीन है।

### मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के करघे

5107. **श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित** : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली के कितने करघे नियत किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ये करघे कब नियत किये गये थे;

(ग) टैक्समार्क जारी करने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) टैक्समार्क मन्जूर किये जाने निमित्त मध्य प्रदेश के माध्यम से सरकार को कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ङ) क्या बिजली के करघों के लिये जिन व्यक्तियों ने लाइसेन्स मांगा था उनकी ओर से सरकार को यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि उनके ट्रैक्समार्क के आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)**: (क) 4 700।

(ख) 2 जून, 1966।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(घ) 1,034।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### विवरण

टैक्समार्क जारी करने के लिए निर्धारित की गई प्रक्रिया नीचे दी जाती है :—

(1) विद्युत-चालित करघों की स्थापना के लिए सभी आवेदन-पत्र राज्य वस्त्र प्राधिकारियों को भेजे जाने हैं।

(2) यदि राज्य सरकार सम्बद्ध पार्टी को विद्युत चालित करघों का आवन्टन करने का विनिश्चिय करती है तो उस पार्टी से टैक्सपरमिट की मन्जूरी के लिए एक आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा जाता है। उससे प्रति विद्युत-चालित करघा के लिए शुल्क के रूप में 100 रुपये की राशि राजकोष अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में जमा कराने के लिए भी कहा जाता है।

(3) यह आवेदन-पत्र राज्य वस्त्र प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अपनी सिफारिशों के साथ तथा राजकोष चालान सहित, वस्त्र आयुक्त के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को भेजा जाता है।

(4) आवेदन-पत्र के प्राप्त होने पर वस्त्र आयुक्त का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय टैक्समार्क परमिट जारी करेगा। यदि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत कोई लाइसेन्स अपेक्षित है तो पार्टी से ऐसा लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिए कहा जायेगा।

(5) टैक्समार्क के जारी करने की तिथि से एक माह के भीतर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों से लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिए भी पार्टी से कहा जाता है।

(6) यदि पार्टी उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों से लाइसेन्स को निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहती है तो टैक्सपरमिट को रद्द किया जा सकता है।

**मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फिर से बसाना**

**5108. श्री मं०च० दीक्षित:** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि योग्य भूमि देकर फिर से बसाने के बारे में इस वर्ष कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) भूमि के आवंटन के लिये 1 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक उन से कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कुरुप)** : (क) और (ख) : सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Issue of Licences to Firm Associated with Shri Kanti Desai**

5109. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 178 on the 18th February, 1969 and state the number of occasions when his Ministry received reminders or recommendations with regard to speeding up the issue of licences to firms and concerns with which Shri Kanti Desai or his wife has been or is associated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : In the abence of specific mention of the firm (s) and concern (s) with which Shri Kanti Desai or his wife had been or is associated, it will not be possible to furnish the requisite information.

**Export of Bauxite to Japan**

5110. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has entered into an agreement for buying bauxite from Goa for a period of 15 years ; and

(b) whether the alumina content in the bauxite is 56 per cent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A news item has come to the notice of the Government that an Indian firm has offered to sell large quantities of bauxite on a long-term basis to a Japanese firm. Government have no further information on this.

**Participation in the issue of Permits for Festival at Kachchativu**

5112. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government issued permits to regulate entry of pilgrims from Ceylon to Kachchativu in connection with a recent festival and religious fair therein ;

(b) whether Government of India also issued similar permits for the purpose for the Indian pilgrims and if not, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether any facilities are being provided by Government to hold a Christian festival in Kachchativu ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the progress made in the talks with Ceylon in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir; but health certificates which were also to serve as a check against illicit immigration, were issued this year by the Ceylon Government to Ceylonese pilgrims. This was the Ceylon Government's practice in previous years also.

(b) No, sir. Government of India did not consider it necessary to do so.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Both the Governments agreed that they would not take any action in regard to the festival which would constitute a deviation from past practice.

**Import of Wool**

5113. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3052 on the 3rd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the results of investigation made in respect of import of wool for meeting defence requirements during the year 1962-63 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). On the advice of C. V. C. it has been decided to :--

(i) prosecute an officer of the Textile Commissioner in the court of Law for being found in possession of disproportionate assets;

(ii) initiate disciplinary action against him on another count ; and

(iii) warn another officer of the same office.

**Reduction in the Off-take of Iron Ore**

5114. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the latest decision taken by the Minerals Trading Corporation to reduce its off-take of iron ore by 50 percent from the Banspani-Barbil-Barajamada sector ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that at the behest of the Corporation the Mine owners had augmented the iron ore raising capacity of their mines to an annual production of five million tons which they expected to touch by the end of 1969 ;

(c) whether Government are further aware that with the decision of the Corporation to reduce its off-take by 50 per cent the Orissa Iron Ore Mining Industry is threatend with worst recession leading to a large scale unemployment of mining labour ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to save the industry from crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). MMTC's off-take iron ore from the mine-owners of Banspani-Barajamda sector had to be exj ort reducd earlier in view of the limited order and reduced indent received from the Rourkela Steel Plant. However, some additional demands have now been placed by the Rourkela Steel Plant for the quarter, April-June, 1969, and the cut considered, necessary earlier, has been substantially restored. According to an estimate made by the MMTC, the production capacity of only 8 mine-owners totalling in all about 23,000 tonnes per month would remain uncovered. The position will be reviewed again in June 1969, when Rourkela's requirement for the quarter, July-September is known.

**Export of Films**

5115. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films produced in India which have been exported U. K., West Germany, France and Switzerland during 1968-69 ;

(b) the names and addresses of the producers which have sent the films to the above countries during this period ;

(c) whether these films were sent by producers through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation or through the private agencies and in case through private agencies, the names of those private agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Export statistics of films are maintained by the Director General, Commercial, Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, in metres and value. A statement of exports to U. K., West Germany, France and Switzerland, is given bellow :

(b) This information is not being maintained ; and

(c) Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, Bombay, have exported two films namely Boond Jo Bangayi Moti and Majhli Didi to U. K. during the year.

*Statement showing the Export Statisitics of Cinematographic Films Exposed whether developed or not for the year 1968-69*

*(November, 1968)*

| *Country* | *(Qty.000. metres)* | *(Value Rs. '000')* |
|---|---|---|
| U. K. | 538 | 4285 |
| West Germany | 5 | 148 |
| France | 27 | 51 |
| Switzerland | 6 | 9 |

**Exhibition of Indian Films Aboard**

5116. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films produced in India which have been exhibited in U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Arab countries during the last nine months ;

(b) the names and addresses of the Producers which have sent the films to the above countries during the said period ;

(c) the names of those films which erned the highest amount of foreign exchange in these countries during the same period together with the names of the Producers who produced the films ; and

(d) whether any film exhibited in the above countries have been exempted from entertainment tax or banned by the above countries and if so, the names of these films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Information is not available. Export statistics of films are being maintained by the Director General, Commercial, Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, in metres and value. A statement showing the export of statistics to USSR, USA, and Arab countries (quantity and value ) of the Cinematographic films exposed (whether developed or not) for April, 1968--November, 1968 is given below:-

*Statement showing the Total Export of Indian Films to USSR, USA and Arab Countries for the period 1968-69 (November, 1968) are as follows :*

| *Country* | *(Qty.000 metres)* | *(Value 000 Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|
| USSR | 54 | 117 |
| USA | 70 | 249 |
| Arab Countries | 1197 | 3682 |

**Export of Rail Wagons to U.S.S.R.**

5117. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1157 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the price offered by the U.S.S.R. in the negotiations pending for the wagons required by it;

(b) what will be the cost of producing this type of wagons; and

(c) since it is stated that our exports to Russia from 1966 to October, 1968 have exceeded our imports by Rs. 61 crores, whether any interest has been paid on the debt and what programme has been offered by Russia to satisfy it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No firm price has so far been offered by the U.S.S.R.

(b) The cost of production of this type of wagon, which has not so far been produced in India, will depend on the variable factors relating to materials, labour etc. obtaining at the time of production in the different manufacturing plants.

(c) The excess of our exports to the U.S.S.R. over our imports from that country is mainly the result of cash payments to U.S.S.R. on account of instalments and interest on the various Soviet credits, and do not represent indebtedness to India.

**Sale of Foreign Cars by S.T.C.**

5118. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the cars belonging to foreign Embassies when desired to be replaced are taken over by the State

Trading Corporation on the book value of the respective vehicles;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles received from the Embassies and High Commission in India during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and amount paid;

(c) the amount recovered from their sale proceeds during this period year-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that recently tenders were called for 82 vehicles and the last date for submitting the same was 17th February, 1969; and

(e) if so, the price paid for each vehicle and the respective sums realised by way of their sale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHRY RAM SEWAK) : (a) the State Trading Corporation pays full c.i.f. price to the Foreign diplomatic missions/diplomats for the cars sold by them to the S.T.C.; besides, the S.T.C. also pays customs duty to the customs authorities in cases where the cars are purchased within a period of three years from the date of their importation into India.

(b) and (c) . The number of vehicles purchased from foreign missions, diplomats and others, price paid, the number of vehicles sold and the sale price are indicated below :--

(*Values in Rupees lakhs approximate*)

| | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 (up to end of Feb., '69) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of vehicles purchased | 376 | 445 | 550 |
| Price paid | Rs. 55 lakhs | Rs. 70 lakhs | Rs. 125 lakhs |
| Number of vehicles sold | 376 | 362 | 674 |
| Sale price | Rs. 114 lakhs | Rs. 99 lakhs | Rs. 200 lakhs |

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It will not be in the business interests of the S.T.C. to give this information.

**Supply of Rail Wagons to U. S. S. R.**

5119. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet Trade protocol was signed recently in Moscow providing for the export of 16 prototype wagons made to Russian specifications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the price issue has been settled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) In the agreement relating to the exchange of commodities between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1969, there is a provision for supply of some prototype wagons to the U.S.S.R.

(b) the wagons required by the U.S.S.R. are the open top 8-wheeler double bogie gondola wagons.

(c) No, Sir.

**Social Planning Division of the Planning Commission**

5120. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTFR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a separate Social Planning Division in the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, when it was created and what is the existing set up of this organisation;

(c) the full particulars of the type of social planning and the specific projects so far undertaken by this Division;

(d) whether any social policy resolution has so far been worked out by it;

(e) whether any prospective plans for social welfare particularly for the backward classes sector, have been prepared uptil now by this Division; and

(f) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTFR OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Social Planning Unit forms a separate unit of the composite Planning Division of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Social Planning Unit has been functioning since 1950. It has a Joint Director assisted by Five Research Officers and some investigators and supporting administrative staff.

(c) The Unit assists the Planning commission in the formulation of the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for social welfare and welfare of backward classes.

(d) Social policy being an integral part of our Five Year Plans, there was no occasion for the Unit to frame a resolution, as such, on social policy.

(e) to (g) . No separate perspective plan for social welfare particularly of the backward classes has been prepared and the question of laying a copy thereof on the Table does not therefore arise. But our Five Year Plans are related to a long-term perspective plan for raising the standard of living of all sections of our people including backward classes. The provision made under the head "Welfare of the Backward Classes in our Plans" is intended only to supplement the provisions made under other heads of development from which backward classes will also benefit along with the rest of the population.

**Social Planning Division of the Planning Commission**

5121. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Social Planning Division of the Planning Commission is responsible for working out the welfare plans for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive social reforms policy particularly in relation to the caste system and untouchability in the Hindu society, has been suggested by this Division;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of officers and staff at present working in this Division; and

(e) the number of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes therein ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes; it assists the Planning Commission in the formulation of Planns for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) . A large number of programmes for the social and economic development of the backward classes have been formulated in the Social Planning Unit which are included in the plans. These

programmes will help to raise their economic and social level, and directly or indirectly help in the removal of untouchability.

(d) The total number of officers and staff at present working in the Social Planning Unit is 16.

(e) Nil.

**लन्दन में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त के पुत्र पर प्रहार**

5122. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
**श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :**
**श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :**

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय उच्चायुक्त के पुत्र को लंदन में पीटा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारियों तथा उन के परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थित हमारे मिशन के अमले के सदस्यों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी स्थानीय सरकार की है ।

**देश में बेरोजगार भूतपूर्व सैनिक**

5123. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
**श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :**

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस देश में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ख) उनके लिये रोजगार के और अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० रं० कृष्ण)** : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर शुदा बेरोज़गार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या 72, 613 थी ।

(ख) सदस्य महोदय का ध्यान लोक सभा में 1 मई, 1968 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9182 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

**Prices of Rubber**

5124. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 388 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the representation from the Indian Rubber Growers Association, Kottayam urging them to fix a minimum incentive price on the basis of a study of costs in representative units in the Rubber Industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government have made reference to the Tariff Commission and their report is awaited in the matter.

**Functioning of Economic Ministries**

5125. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no proper co-ordination in the functioning of Economic Ministries; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to ensure coordination among them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Adequate arrangements exist for proper coordination. However, it is Government's constant endeavour to further improve and strengthen them.

**National Sample Survey Directorate**

5126. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules regarding the appointment, promotion, both by way of direct recruitment and departmental promotion and confirmation, to the post of Superintendents, Assistant Directors/Deputy Directors/Joint Directors in the National Sample Survey Directorate have been framed ;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table ;

(c) the number of Superintendents and Assistant Directors in the National Sample Survey who have put in more than 5 years service and have not been confirmed; and

(d) the action being taken to confirm them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Departmental rules for the posts of Superintendent in the Directorate of National Sample Survey have been published in the Gazette of India, *vide* Department of Statistics Notification No. 2 (1)/63-Estt. II dated the 17th July 1964. Confirmation to these posts is subject to successful completion of a probationery period of two years and the availability of permanent posts in the grade. The posts of Assistant Director and Deputy Director are manned by members of the Indian Statistical Service, and recruitment, confirmation, etc. to these posts are governed by Indian Statistical Service, Rules, which were published in the Gazette of India, *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 8/3/61-Estt (D) dated the 21st November 1961. There is no post of Joint Director in the Directorate of National Sample Survey.

(b) The Rules referred to in reply to part (a) have already been notified in the Gazette of India.

(c) 5 Assistant Directors and 49 Superintendents have put in more than 5 years service. 2 of the Assistant Directors and 33 Superintendents are yet to be confirmed.

(d) The question of confirmation of the Superintendents is under consideration. The Assistant Directors will be confirmed in accordance with the availability of permanent vacancies in the Indian Statistical Service.

**Deputy Director of National Sample Survey Directorate**

5127. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Deputy Director in the National Sample Survey Directorate was permitted to hold the charge of duties of Chief Director, National Sample Survey during February–March, 1969 and; if so what period;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions about the scope of administrative, financial and other powers which an officer appointed to hold current charge is authorised to discharge and; if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to check whether this officer while holding charge of current duties did not exercise in excess or wrongly any of the powers of the Chief Director; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, for a period of about six months.

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the instructions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See.* No. LT-593/69]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Proposal to set up A Naval Training Centre at Dhamra Port (Orissa)**

5128. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI D. D. JENA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a naval training centre and Naval Boat Building Unit at Chandbali-Dhamra Port in Orissa ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have investigated the potentiality of the above port for the location of the above units; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such requirement of Chandbali-Dhamra Port for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**Implementation of Schemes In Tamil Nadu by Planning Commission**

5129. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum as the implementation of different schemes in Tamil Nadu by the Planning Commission; and

(b) on what basis the implementation of the schemes sent by the States is carried out ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) . The Government of Tamil Nadu have presented their Draft Fourth Five Year Plan to the Planning Commission. No Plan schemes are directly implemented by the Planning Commission. Specific schemes will be prepared and implemented by the State Government in the Fourth Five year Plan.

**Exports to Nepal through India**

5130. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of goods passed through Indian territory to Nepal from 1964-65 to 1968-69 year-wise; and

(b) the names of the firms which operate these transactions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) According to the information available with the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, the total value of goods which passed through India in transit to Nepal during financial years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and six months April to September, 1968, was Rs. 571 lakhs, Rs. 532 lakhs, Rs. 823 lakhs, Rs. 1398 lakhs and Rs. 682 lakhs (provisional) respectively.

(b) The goods passing to Nepal through the port of Calcutta are handled by the handling agents as may be appointed for the purpose by the concerned Nepalese importers. It is not possible to indicate the names of such agents who handled the consignments during the years in question.

**मेरठ के सैनिक प्रक्षेत्र में भूसे की गोदामों में रखने की व्यवस्था**

5131. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ के सैनिक प्रक्षेत्र में भूसा खुले में रखा जाता है तथा उसके लिये कोई अलग गोदाम नहीं बना हुआ है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप वर्षा से सैंकड़ों मन भूसा खराब हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) . भूसा पक्की कुर्सी पर ऊंचे स्थानों में भण्डार किया जाता है। भण्डार यद्यपि खुले आकाश के नीचे होते हैं, गारे और घास द्वारा लिपाई से सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। इस से काफी सुरक्षण प्राप्त हो जाता है। यह कहना यथार्थ नहीं होगा कि सैंकड़ों मन भूसा वर्षा द्वारा विनष्ट हो जाता है।

**Anti-Indian Students' Demonstration In Nepal**

5132. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will tee Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Patan, near Kathmandu, in Nepal held an anti-Indian rally on March 8, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Nepal; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) . It was only a minor demonstration involving 25 students and as the Government of Nepal had taken adequate measures to prevent it from assumihg larger proportions, it was not considered advisable to take up the matter further with the Nepalese authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

**Doubts About Indo-Iranian Joint Ventures**

5133. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has expressed doubts about the possibilities of Indo-Iranian joint wentures;

(b) if so, the reasons attributed for such a feeling ; and

(c) Governments' reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को ऋण देना**

5134. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को किन प्रयोजनों के लिये तथा किस आधार पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि के लिये ट्रैक्टर तथा पानी के पम्प दिये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों से एक जवान से लेकर अधिकारी तक, वर्गवार, जो उपकरण तथा ऋण दिये गये हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० रं० कृष्ण) :** (क) राज्य सरकारों की ऋण

योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त कि जो भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भी लागू हैं, वह अकेले अपने तौर पर अथवा किसी सहकारी समिति के सदस्यों के तौर पर उद्योग अथवा कारोबार उपकरण स्थापित करने के लिए, पुर्ननिमार्ण तथा पुनरावास के लिए विशेष निधि से ऋण लेने के भी अधिकारी हैं।

(ख) 1967 से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन द्वारा आयात किए गए ट्रेक्टरों का कुछ प्रतिशत कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए सेवा कर रहे और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। पानी के पम्पों के लिए ऐसा कोई सुरक्षण नहीं है। ट्रैक्टर "पहले आने वाले को पहले" के आधार पर ऐसे सेविवर्ग को अलाट किए जाते हैं, जिन के पास कम से कम 5 एकड़ भूमि है, परन्तु जिन के पास पहले ट्रेक्टर नही हैं, और जिन्हें एक मुश्त ट्रेक्टर की कीमत अदा करने के लिए संसाधन प्राप्त हैं।

(ग) 1967–68 में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन से प्राप्त 283 ट्रेक्टरों का पहला कोटा सेवा कर रहे और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में बांट दिया गया है। 692 ट्रेक्टरों का दूसरा कोटा 1968-69 में प्राप्त हो गया है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुर्ननिमार्ण और पुनरावास के लिए विशेष निधि की केन्द्रीय यूनिट से मद्रास सेपर्स भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनरावास संघ को 30 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है। ट्रैक्टरों की अलाटमेन्ट विस्तार या राज्य सरकारों या विशेष निधि की राज्य यूनिटों द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए ऋणों के श्रेणीवार विस्तार प्राप्य नहीं हैं।

### पुनर्वास अनुभाग में दर्ज भूतपूर्व सैनिक

5135. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत दो वर्षों में अपने नाम पुनर्वास अनुभाग में दर्ज कराये हैं तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण)** : प्रत्याशा की जाती है कि रोजगार की तलाश करने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिक रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों में अपने आप को रजिस्टर कराएं। तब भी पिछले दो वर्षों में 6171 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ रिसेटिलमेन्ट का आश्रय लिया, और उसी अवधि में डारेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ रिसेटिलमेन्ट की सहायता से 2839 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ।

### Book on 'India's Defence Problems' by Shri S. S. Khera

5136. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Shri S. S. Khera's book 'India's Defence Problems' in which the author points out that defence expenditure can be reduced by Rs. 200 crores per annum without having any effect in India's defence preparedness; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The estimate given by Shri Khera in his book that it is possible to save Rs. 200 crores per annum in the defence expenditure is not sustainable.

Shri Khera has stated in his book that it has been estimated on good authority that a 10 per cent cut in defence expenditure could be achieved simply through the introduction of modern methods of inventory control, better handling of production resources and reduced imports of spares and equipment. He has also stated that the effective introduction of even a moderate degree of scientific management and administration throughout the armed forces

would probably yield a saving of anything upto 20 per cent or more of the defence budget.

Beginings in the use of modern methods of inventory control, scientific management in the production establishments and in the administration of the Defence Services were made several years ago; they have already yielded economies in expenditure, efficient and higher rates of production, etc. Further these processes are being continuosly improved.

**British Government's Consultative Planning Document**

5137. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the recent British Government's consultative Planning Document; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government's thereto *vis-a-vis* its own principles of planning ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) If the Hon. Member has in mind the document titled "The Task Ahead" of British Department of Economic Affairs, the Government is aware of the Document.

(b) The Document deals with aspects of planning with which we are familiar.

**Setting up of Atomic Plant in Bihar**

5138. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are planning to set up an atomic plant in Bihar during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bihar being in the heart of the country's coal-belt, power produced from Thermal Stations will be cheaper *vis-a-vis* power from nuclear power stations of size currently under consideration.

**Trade Agreement with Israel**

5139. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel is eager to have trade relations with India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which Government have not entered into any agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). From time to time Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about Israel's eagerness to have trade relations with us. While there are no restrictions on private parties trading with that country, we do not propose to sign a Trade Agreement with them for a variety of reasons.

**निर्यात व्यापार करने वाले उद्योगपतियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति**

5140. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सीधे रूप से निर्यात व्यापार करने वाले उद्योगपतियों को उन उद्योगपतियों के बीच, जो सीधे निर्यात करने

वाले उद्योगपतियों के माध्यम से अपना सामान निर्यात करते हैं. भेदभावपूर्ण नीति का अनुसरण करती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इमकेमेक्स इण्डिया लि० के अध्यक्ष श्री ए०एल० मुदलियार की इस मांग का क्या औचित्य है कि सरकार को उन सीधे निर्यात व्यापार करने वाले और परोक्ष रूप से निर्यात करने वाले उद्योगपतियों के बीच भेदभाव समाप्त कर देना चाहिये; और

(ग) श्री ए० एल० मुदलियार की इस मांग के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं, सीधे निर्यात करने वाले तथा निर्यात सदनों के माध्यम से निर्यात करने वाले उद्योग-पतियों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता ।

(ख) श्री ए० एल० मुदलियार का कथन गलतफहमी पर आधारित प्रतीत होता है ।

(ग) चूंकि सरकार की नीति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ के रूप में व्यापारिक निर्यात सदनों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने की है अतः सरकार ने पहले की यह घोषणा कर दी है कि विदेशों में अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिये निर्यात सदनों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने वाले निर्माता उन सभी सुविधाओं के पात्र होंगे जिनकी वे अपने नाम से सीधे निर्यात करने पर आशा कर सकते हैं ।

**Navy's First Helicopter Squadron**

5141. SHRI K. P. SINGH DAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy's First Helicopter squadron has been commissioned;

(b) if so, whether the helicopters are indigenous or purchased from other countries;

(c) if purchased from other countries; the names thereof;

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the number of helicopter squadrons proposed to be raised by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . But for two imported from France, the remaining helicopters have been procured from indigenous production.

(d) and (e) . It would not be in the public interest to give this information.

**Navy Schools in India**

5142. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in India where the Navy Schools are being conducted;

(b) whether Government propose to start a Navy School at Thondi or at Dhanushkodi considering the importance of protecting the East Coast; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Naval Training Institutions are located at Bombay, Cochin, Goimbatore, Jamnagar, Lonavala and Vishakhapatnam.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to start a Naval Training institution at Thondi or at Dhanushkodi. Training institutions by themselves do not bring about protection of the coastline, for which other agreements exist.

**पाकिस्तान के लिये मछली पकड़ने की रूसी नौकाएं**

5143. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : क्या

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को तथाकथित मछली पकड़ने की नौकाएं सप्लाई की हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नौकाओं के चालक रूसी हैं और उनमें से 'पियुबलो' नामक एक नौका जासूसी करने के के लिये प्रयोग की जा सकती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : (क) सुलभ सूचना के अनुसार मत्स्य पालन अनुसंधान के इरादे से चार रूसी जलयान दिसम्बर, 1968 में करांची पहुंचे थे।

(ख) इन जलयानों में रूसी चालक-वर्ग और वैज्ञानिक हैं। सरकार को यह नहीं मालूम कि इनमें से एक का नाम प्यूबलो है और उसका इस्तेमाल जासूसी के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Import of Tyres and Tubes for Russian Tractors**

5144. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that great shortage of tyres and tubes of the size 12x38 for Russian Tractors prevails in the country since long;

(b) if so, whether their import has recently been authorised, as reported in the Newspapers early in January, 1969 that licences for import would be issued to the Agents in that very month; and

(c) if so, the quantity and values of tyres and tubes of the size 12x38 for which import licences have actually been issued alongwith the name of the country and the names of the parties authorised for import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Import licences for the import of 600 Nos of Tyres and tubes of the sizes 12 x 38 from U.S.S R. for a value of Rs. 3,23,280 have been issued in favour of M/s. Agro-Industries Corporations of Haryana, Punjab, U. P. and M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

**Superfine Cloth producing Mills**

5145. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that some of the superfine cloth producing mills are finding it uneconomic to use the highly priced imported cotton and are prove to surrender their quotas, and are also facing deteriorating offtake of superfine cloth;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the situation and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the superfine cloth mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) No mill usually produces superfine cloth exclusively. There are 8 composite mills in the country whose production of superfine cloth is 5 or more of their total production. Government has seen an article appearing in 'Economic Times' of January 9, 1969 in which a reference has been made to the difficulty experienced by such mills in getting their requirements of imported cotton and deteriorating off-take of cloth produced by them.

Some of the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the cotton textile industries were announced as a part of the budget for 1969-70.

**Fourth Plan Outlays in Respect of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab**

5146. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly formed representative Governments in Bihar, West Bengal, U. P. and Punjab or any of them have stressed on raising the Fourth Plan outlays in respect of the respective States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals for revising the outlays; and

(c) Government's reactions to each of those proposals ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) . There has been correspondence between the Centre and the States including those which have newly-formed Governments. The State Plan outlays will be finalised after the meeting of National Development Council.

**पटसन की बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात**

5147. **श्री हिम्मतसिंहका** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान, जो गत कुछ वर्षों से संसार का बोरों का मूल्य निर्धारित करता रहा है वह अब सन् का मूल्य निर्धारित करने वाला है और गलीचों (कारपेट बैकिंग्स) में भी प्रतियोगी होने वाला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पटसन उद्योग ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह श्रम, बिजली और स्टोर आदि की लागत में वृद्धि होने से, उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि होने से उत्पादन लागत में हुई अत्यधिक वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त करने के अलावा भारतीय पटसन उद्योग को बड़े पैमाने पर राजकोषीय सहायता दे;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव भी दिया गया है कि पटसन उद्योग को आय-कर अधिनियम की पांचवी अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पटसन उद्योग की इन मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) हेसियन के क्षेत्र में भी पाकिस्तान से प्रतियोगिता होती आ रही है। भारत से कालीन अस्तर के निर्यातों को कोई तत्काल खतरा नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां।

(घ) बजट प्रस्तावों में निर्यात शुल्क में राहत देने की घोषणा कर दी गई है। वित्त विधेयक, 1969 के खण्ड 23 में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से पटसन वस्त्र उद्योग को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की पांचवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकार पटसन मिलों को उत्पादन के विविधीकरण के लिये औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के माध्यम से ऋण सहायता भी दे रही है।

**मरकुण्डी मानिकपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में परमाणु बिजलीघर**

5148. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **प्रधान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के मरकुण्डी मानिकपुर में एक परमाणु बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिये

सर्वेक्षण कर लिया हैं अथवा जिला अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी)** : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में मरकुण्डी मानिकपुर के परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नही किया गया। इस विषय में कोई प्रस्ताव भी जिला अधिकारियों की ओर से परमाणु उर्जा विभाग को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Accusation made by Pakistan against Concentration of Indian Troops on Borders**

5149. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has accused India of concentrating troops 'in large number' on the Estern India-Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, the fact about it as also the nature of allegations made by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Government have seen Press reports that an official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan had stated in Rawalpindi on the 16th March 1969 that there were definite indications of heavy Indian military concentrations on the East-Pakistan border. There is no such concentrations of Indian troops and the charge if made by the Pakistan official spokesman was obviously an attempt on the part of his Government to seek a justification for moving in troops from West Pakistan into East-Pakistan, at that stage.

**New Light on escape of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose**

5150. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in a Calcutta daily, "Jugantar" on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the escape of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Singapore on the eve of the Japanese surrender;

(b) whether in that report, a retired armyman now serving the Police Department of the Government of West Bengal disclosed on the basis of his personal knowledge that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose did not fly to Taihoko in Formosa by a plane, instead he escaped with two Japanese in a submarine and left for an unknown destination;

(c) whether Government tried to contact the said officer and verify from him the veracity of the report published in his name in the said Calcutta daily; and

(d) if so, the facts relevant to the report and if not, whether Government will make an immediate enquiry into the reported matter and let the House know full facts about it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Government have seen a report in the "Jangantar" of the 4th March, 1969.

(c) and (d) : Necessary enquireis are being made and the conclusions, when reached, will be intimated to the House.

**Denial of Admmission to India in S.E. Asian Economic Ministers' Conference**

5151. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been denied admission to the South-East Asian Economic Ministers' Conference scheduled to the held in Bangkok in April, 1969;

(b) if so, the grounds on which admission has been denied to India;

(c) whether any country has also been denied admission to the conference; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) : India is not a member of the South East Asian Ministerial Conference for Economic Cooperation. The question of denial of admission does not therefore arise. She was invited as an Observer to the Conference held in Singapore in 1968. However, no invitation has been received so far for the Conference scheduled to be held in Bangkok this month.

**Export of Diamonds**

5152. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of diamonds has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the total value of foreign exchange earned by the export of this item;

(c) the names of the countries which are the main buyers of this item;

(d) whether its export is made after meeting the domestic demand; and

(e) whether these diamonds are exported in raw condition or in finished form ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April, 1968-November, 1968) exports of diamonds are as follows:-

| *Year* | *Value in Lakhs of Rs.* |
|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 1124 (Post Dev.) |
| 1967-68 | 1572 ( ,, ) |
| 1968-69 (Upto Nov. '68) | 1843 ( ,, ) |

(c) The main markets for diamond exports from India are Belgium, Hongkong, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A.

(d) Diamonds are not considered as an essential item of consumption and therefore, export policy for diamonds is without reference to indigenous demand.

(e) Cut and polished diamonds are exported; export of rough diamonds is not encouraged as the material is in short supply and the export requirements are met by imports.

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**12.02 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Statement of Shri Shankaracharya of Puri and his reported insult to the National Anthem**

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul) : Sir, before I call the attention of the hon. Home Minister, it is my duty to point out a very serious lapse of your Secretariat Yesterday, one of the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat came and told me that you have rejected this calling-attention notice. Accidentally this morning I was surprised to find it here. I thought, it was my duty to point this out to you.

MR. SPEAKER : This is good news for you.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE ; I hope, it is equally good for you also. You would like to correct your Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong. On the previous day it might have been rejected. The next day five Members came and pleaded again and it was admitted the next day. You must have got the reply on the basis of the previous day's decision. Now, please go ahead with your calling-attention notice.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Thank you.

I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:-

> The reported statement of Shri Shankaracharya of Puri on March 29, 1969 at the session of the World Hindu Conference at Patna that untouchability was in harmony with the tenets of Hinduism and no law could stand in its way, and his reported insult to the National Anthem.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information furnished by the State Government, the Shankaracharya of Puri had, while speaking on March 29, 1969 at the International Convention of World Hindus at Patna, stated that untouchability was not wrong. He also walked out of the meeting when the singing of the National Anthem started.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I would like to know whether he has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lakkappa's name is not there.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It is a cognisable offence. He should be put behind the bars.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is amazing that such antiquated and irrational views have been expressed ...(*Interruption*). I am confident that no responsible citizen .. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all of you to sit down ? It is impossible to hear anything. If some of you do not want to hear, it is a different matter. But the House is anxious to hear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is amazing that such antiquated and irrational views should have been expressed. I am confident that no responsible citizen will attach the slightest value to a statement of this kind which goes against the fundamental principles of our Constitution. The House would, I am sure, unreservedly condemn not only these view of Shri Shankaracharya but also his act of disrespect to the National Anthem.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Salve. (*Interruptions*) All of you must sit down. Mr Salve, only nobody else.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : May I crave your indulgence ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Only Mr. Salve, nobody else. I cannot call anybody except Mr. Salve. It should go in a regular way.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I crave your indulgence for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? My first preference is to Mr. Salve. Mr. Salve.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Sir, on the previous evening, before his departure to Patna, Dr. Karan Singh told me that he was going to attend the World Hindu Conference at Patna because, in such conferences, reactionary forces invariably muster sufficient strength not only to destroy the Hindu society but also destroy the Indian society as such. I never realised that his observation would be so prophetic.

Sir, the pages of our history are replete with instances of persecution of the weak,

[ Shri Narendra Kumar Salve ]

the poor and the downtrodden at the hands of the religious heads; and the diabolical lucubration of Shri Shankarachaya in Patna, once again, brings home the realisation that untouchability, though considered a heinous crime in our country, is still, none-the-less practised by a large number of people with absolute unabashed impunity. It only shows that the Directive Principles in the Constitution regarding untouchability have merely embellished the pages of our Constitution and that the pernicious system and practice of untouchability still continues. However, I do realise the audacity of Shri Shankaracharya in publicly propagating a precept which is practised in private by so many millions of them. That is because he was not a politician and he propagated a precept like that.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : He is a politician. What else is he ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : I correct myself. Because he was not a crafty-enough politician. he said it publicly.

Now, if we do not merely want to pay lip-service to soothen the hurt and injury which is caused to our own kith and kin who are described as untouchables, I should like to know from the hon. Home Minister, firstly, whether he will take up the matter with the Bihar Government and prosecute Shri Shankaracharya . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Hear, hear!

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Put him behind the bars.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : . . . under the provisions of I. P. C. for making an inflammatory speech which is likely to disturb the public peace and/or under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Untouchability (Offences) Act of 1955 and, secondly, whether he will bring forward a suitable legislation without any delay which should make the practice and propagation of untouchability, either privately or publicly, a cognizable offence punishable with public whipping . . .

SHRI UMANATH : Let it be practised on Shri Shankaracharya first.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : . . . so that Shri Shankaracharya and others like him who propagate "varnavyavastha" are publicly whipped and the necessity of this august House shedding tears is obviated.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has described the way the whole thing started. I must say, our colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, deserves our admiration for having taken a very correct stand.

I entirely share the feeling of anger of the hon. House. I am going to take up the matter with the Bihar Government . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Which Government ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Bihar Government.

About the matter of treating it as an offence, I think, there is already an Act of Parliament which treats this as an offence. About the matter of whipping, etc. it is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दो दिन पहले इस हाउस में इसी सम्बन्ध में आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहा था, उस को सुनने के बाद मेरी जुबान से बेअख्तियार उर्दू का एक शेर निकलता है–

हर जख्म पर रख दी है,
मुहब्बत ने जुबान आज,
सदियों से दबाये हुए गम बोल उठे है ।

अभी कुछ अर्सा पहले तामिलनाडू के एक आदमी ने भारत के कांस्टीचूशन को दियासलाई लगा कर जलाया था और हिन्दुस्तान भर में उस के खिलाफ एक तूफान उठ गया था । आज श्री शंकराचार्य ने मजहब के जहरीले तेजाब से कांस्टीचूशन को जलाने की कोशिश की है । मैं

जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया जायगा।

दूसरे–साल्वे साहब ने अनटचेबिल्टी एक्ट को कोट किया है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि उन्होंने कांस्टीचूशन की धारा 17 को भी वायलेट किया है, ताजीराते–हिन्द की धारा 151 और 153 को भी वायलेट किया है। इतना ही नहीं–न सिर्फ देश की इन्टेग्रेशन को नुकसान पहुंचाया हैं, बल्कि हिन्दूधर्म को–जिसका वह अपने आपको ठेकेदार समझते हैं-भी नुकसान पहुंचाया है–जो न सिर्फ देश को खतरा है, बल्कि हिन्दू धर्म को भी खतरा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं--

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की तमाम सियासी जमायतों ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये अपना हमदर्दी का ख्याल जाहिर किया है। मैं यकीन कर लेता हूं कि उन के दिल में हमदर्दी होगी। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात है कि इस देश में धार्मिक विचार के जो लोग हैं, 60 फीसदी से ज्यादा आबादी उन महाधीशों की बातों को मानती है। इस लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, जिसके जरिये ऐसे मठाधीशों या धर्म के ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ, जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के खिलाफ देश में नफरत फैलाते हैं, कानूनी तौर पर कोई कार्यवाही की जा सके ?

दूसरे उन्होंने जो शास्त्रों का विवरण दिया है, मैं भी यहां पर स्वामी विवेकानन्द और स्वामी दयानन्द को कोट कर सकता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा किसी भी शास्त्र में नहीं है। इसलिए जो कोई भी ऐसी बातें कहते हैं उनके अपने मनमाने बनाये हुए शास्त्र होंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई जाये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entirely agree with the hon. Member's sentiment in the matter. About that amendment, certainly it will have to be examined; certainly we propose to examine the matter from this point of view.

About Sastras, I am not an authority. Even if it is there in the Sastras, these are not Sastras meant for us.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): At the outset I congratulate Dr. Karan Singh because he has shown what these Shankaracharyas should do in the interest of religion; that too, in the midst of reactionaries, he has shown his boldness. Here is the Home Minister who is also equally bold. He had put one Shankaracharya behind the bars. I do not know why he is hesitating to put this Shankaracharya behind the bars...(*Interruption*) I do not know whether Government is aware of the legal position. If it is aware I do not know why there should be any hesitation. Are they not aware of Article 17 of the Constitution ? Are they not aware of the Untouchability (Offences) Act ? For the benefit of the House, I would read out the particular section of the Act.

Section 7 (c) of the Act says:

> "Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, incites, or encourages any person or class of persons or the public generally to practise 'untouchability' in any form whatsoever:

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months."

So there are legal provisions. (*Interruptions*) We shall presume that either the authorities have become powerless or the laws have become impotent. Otherwise, there is no reason for the Shankaracharya to roam about in the country preaching all this nonsense. When it is passing through difficult times. Here is a man who does not know the Constitution, here is a man who has defied the law of the land, here

[ Shri B. Shankaranand ]

is a man who has defied the decision of the National Integration Council.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the question now.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I know whether this Governmant before that I wish to bring to the notice of the House that there is one Hindu Religious Endowments Commission which was set up in 1960. It has submitted its report. In that it has said that these Shankaracharyas are ..

MR. SPEAKER ; You said 'May I know from the Government', You went back on that, I think. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not wish to read the whole of it. It says that usually the Shankaracharyas appoint their successors from their own kith and kin and who have no knowledge about the tenets of the religion. So the Commission has suggested that there should be some training classes for these religious heads. (*Interruptions*) And they should be appointed by Government. Last time when there was a talk about the Gobardhan Shankaracharya about whom a question was raised, the Home Minister said ' We are not appointing Shankaracharyas and we cannot take any action'. Here is a man who deserves condemnation and who has defied the law of the land. The law of the country should be allowed to take its own course. Otherwise the people of this country will take law in their own hands. Let me remind this hon House that these scriptures were once burnt openly by Dr. Ambedkar. He said that these are the scriptures which are creating difference between man and man. May I know whether this Government will take up the cause of the Harijans with the Bihar Government and see that the Shankaracharya is put behind the bars or else the people of this country will pull nim down, trample him and hang him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already answered the question. We will take up the matter with the Bihar Government.

SHRI S. KUNDU : One thing is very important. We have not heard the answer. We just heard that he will take up the matter with the Bihar Government. Can he tell us whether the Bihar Government taken any action ?

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव** (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 29 तारीख को जगद्गुरू का विश्व हिन्दू सम्मेलन में भाषण हुआ, पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने क्या कहा है वह मैं आप को सुनाता हूं

"The Jagadguru stoutly defended untouchability on the ground that it was personal right. He said, a man had the right to consider himself an untouchable and keep away from others.

This, in his opinion, was not unlawful because it could not be construed as practising untouchability in relation to others. He was prepared to minister to the needs of a Harijan but he reserved the right to take a bath after fulfilling the task."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the man should be arrested and aid on the Table.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Don't pollute the Table.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव** : यहां जो उस वक्तव्य के बारे में विचार व्यक्त किये गये उन को आप ने सुना। उस के बाद वह क्या उत्तर देते हैं वह भी सुनने लायक है। एक तारीख का इन्टरव्यू है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में। मैं पढ़ कर इसलिये सुना रहा हूं कि सरकार सोच ले कि वह कितने फर्म हैं अपने विचार में। फिर सरकार ने ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया।

"Hinduism accepts untouchability and considers some people to be born untouchables, Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Govrdhan Peeth, Puri said here

yesterday and as such, he added, in his capacity as Shankaracharya 'I cannot possibly go back upon what the Shastras hold.'

The Jagadguru who was talking to Pressmen said nobody could take away his right to stand by the Hindu scriptures on the issue of untouchability.

He said he was a law-abiding citizen and he would not violate the law of untouchability. But he said : I have every right to honour my religion as well as the law. This is my stand and the Government can take any action it likes. If it wants it can hang me"

MR. SPEAKER : You are not giving any sensational news. All of us have read the news. Please come to the question.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव** : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बड़ा इम्पोरटेन्ट सवाल है । मैं सविधान का सेवेन्टीन्थ आर्टिकिल पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forhidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

मेरा कहना यह है, और जो गोलवालकर जी गुरू माने जाते हैं (व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसे वापस लिया जाय । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly sit down ? A point of order has been raised by Shri Joshi.

**श्री शशि भूषण** (खारगोन): इन्होंने कोई श्री गोलवालकर के सम्बन्ध में गलत बात नहीं कही इसलिये पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** (भोपाल) : यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है । शंकराचार्य के वक्तव्य पर । उसके साथ परम पूज्यनीय गोलवालकर जी का नाम जोड़ना (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : He is the Deputy Leader of his Party. Let him say.

**श्री शशि भूषण** : यह शंकराचार्य से भी ज्यादा हैं ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : मैं गुरू जी के विचार स्वंय जानता हूं । (व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें चुप कीजिये । और अगर नहीं करेंगे तो हम भी चुप नहीं होंगे ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : गलत बातें यहां कहना ठीक नहीं है । गोलवालकर जी छूआछूत पर भरोसा नहीं करते । हिन्दू धर्म और शास्त्र भी इसमें विश्वास नहीं करते । शंकराचार्य के व्यक्तिगत विचार हो सकते हैं । किन्तु शंकराचार्य के साथ गोलवालकर जी का नाम जोड़ना ठीक नहीं है । यदि किसी को शास्त्रार्थ करना है तो मैं स्वयं उस के लिये तैयार हूँ । I do not want to depend upon anybody .....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not talk across. Then there is some danger.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन को चैलेन्ज करता हूँ कि मेरे 6 लड़के हैं और अगर ये कोई भी लड़की देने को तैयार हों तो मैं अपने लड़कों से शादी करने के लिये तैयार हूं । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Many of you are repeating the same thing over and over again ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को चुप कराइये । अगर यह चिल्लायेंगे तो हम भी चिल्लायेंगे ।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : It will be better if the Home Minister gives a copy of the interview that Guruji has given...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? The Calling Attention Notice is very clear. It is about Shri Sankaracharya's statement. Now, there are many others in this country who hold the same views. But we are not going to bring in all those names here. The point is about Shri Sankaracharya and his views. Yesterday or the day before, the leader of the Jan Sangh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a very categorical statement on Shri Sankaracharya's views about Harijans and he has condemned it on the floor of the House. If anybody else is holding such views or if there are other people who are holding such views, that has to be taken up separately and that cannot be mixed up with this. So, Shri Golwalkar and others cannot be taken up now. As I have said, there may be a number of others in the country who have got similar views, reactionary views.

Just now, proposal has been made by Shri S. M. Banerjee that the Shankaracharya must be brought and placed on the Table of the House. But I honestly feel that he cannot be placed on the Table of the House because you cannot touch him, bnt I would permit his being placed under the Table, if there is no objection.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका कहना मैं मान लेता हूँ ।मैंने इसलिए कहा था कि बजट के ऊपर जो भाषण किया, उस के अन्दर गोलवलकर गुरूजी का भाषण मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : After my ruling, the hon. Member is again spoiling the whole atmosphere. He is not helping us at all by his observations now.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** मैं आपका कहना मान लेता हूँ । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो शंकराचार्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा, वह मैंने पढ़कर बताया । तो अपने विचार इस देश के कानून के अनुसार न करते हुए, एक विष समाज में फैलाते हैं और इसका परिणाम इतना बुरा होता है कि यू० पी०, बिहार, आन्ध्र, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में हरिजनों की तकलीफ होती है । मध्य प्रदेश में 'ढोर, गंवार, चमार, ये ताड़न के अधिकारी' ऐसा स्लोगन देकर हरिजनों को परेशान करते हैं । आज गरीब और एकेनामिकली बेकवर्ड क्लासेज के के लोगों के खिलाफ विष फैलाते है । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह विनती करता हूं कि वे इस बात को देखें कि इस प्रकार से कहने वाले और प्रचार करने वाले जो लोग है ऐसा न करें । कानून को तोड़कर वे प्रचार करते है और प्रचार करने के बाद वे उस पर डटे रहते है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह के लोगों के ऊपर, जोकि ऐसी हवा फैलाते है, एक्शन लेने को तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं ? क्या वजह है कि जिस तरह से देश में यह विष फैला रहे है, उनको रोका न जाए ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जनसंघ की जहां तक बात है, उनके विचार हमारे विचार में कोई ... (व्यवधान) । वे चाहे किसी भी विचार के हों मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तुरन्त एक्शन ले कर वह इन शंकराचार्य को गिरफ्तार करें और केस चलाएं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entierly agree with the hon. Member that what the Shankaracharya is saying is not merely illegal but is, really speaking, creating a very dangerous situation in the country....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Why has he not prosecuted him so far ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to tell the hon. Member that I am not less angry about it than anybody else. I certainly would like to take action, but I must be permitted by law to take action.....

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinki) : Is not the existing provision of law sufficient for this purpose ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am taking the matter up firmly with the Bihar Government.

**श्री शिंकरे** (पंजिम) : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान भर में ऐसी एक परम्परा, एक प्रथा है कि जहां जहां शंकराचार्य जैसे धर्म गुरु जाते हैं तो उनकी कर्तल ध्वनि से त्रिवार जयजयकार किया जाता है । मैं कहूंगा कि जब जहां जहां पुरी के शंकराचार्य जाएं वहां वहां उनका त्रिवार धिःकार हो जाए । वे कहते है कि अस्पृश्यता धर्मसम्मत है, धर्म का मूल आधार है । ऐसा कोई सच्चा धर्म गुरु नहीं निकेलगा जो यह कहे कि अस्पृश्यता धर्म सम्मत है । हां, अभी ऐसे धर्मगुरु या आचार्य या स्वामी भारत में जरूर निकलेंगे कि वे जोर जोर से कहेंगे कि अस्पृश्यता धर्म तत्व पर अधारित है, उसका आस्त्राधार है ।

गांधीजी ने एक परिषद बुलाई थी। उस परिषद में बड़े बड़े धर्म गुरू आए थे, शंकराचार्य आए थे स्वामी आये थे, और उन्होंने कहा था कि अस्पृश्यता धर्म सम्मत नहीं है । मैं इस मुद्दे में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा । मैं एक ही सवाल करूंगा कि अस्पृश्यता मानव जाति पर कलंक है या नहीं ? मेरा प्रश्न यह भी है कि ऐसा स्टेटमेंट देना, ऐसा वक्तव्य करना आज की परिस्थिति में क्या व्यवहार्य है, चातुरता का लक्षण है ? और जो कार्य विवेकानन्द जी, गांधी जी ने, सावरकर जी ने और आद्य शंकराचार्य ने किया, वह नष्ट हो सकता है ? जो वक्तव्य पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने दिया, उसमें एक बात हमें देखनी पड़ेगी कि शंकराचार्य या दूसरे धर्म गुरु ऐसे स्टेटमेंट क्यों करते है ? मुझे यह कहना है कि भारत में यह बात पहली दफ़ा ही एक शंकराचार्य ने नहीं कही गई है, बल्कि 1929 में आरदा पीठ के शंकराचार्य ने भी ऐसा स्टेटमेंट किया था और उस टाइम स्वातंत्र्य वीर सावरकर जी ने उसका प्रखर विरोध किया था। तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस विद्यमान परिस्थिति में जब देश में सर्वक्षेत्र में अशांति, असंतोष, फैला हुआ है, क्या इस तरह का वक्तव्य देना व्यवहार्य होगा? तो मैं समझता हूं कि शंकराचार्य जैसे धर्म गुरु धर्म के रक्षक नहीं बल्कि धर्मद्रोही है । देश रक्षक नहीं, देशद्रोही है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : बदमाश है ।

**श्री शिंकरे** : मुझे याद आता है कि स्वर्गस्थ डाक्टर अम्बेदकर ने एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि भारत में जो 9 करोड़ अस्पृश्य हैं वे 9 करोड़ अगर दूसरे धर्मों में चले जाएं क्रिश्चयन धर्म में चले जाएं या मुसलमान धर्म में, तो फिर यहां भारत में क्या होगा ? मैं उनका जवाब नहीं दूंगा लेकिन एक ही बात कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा । अध्यक्ष जी, केथोलिक रिलीज के धर्मगुरु पोप ने संतान नियमन के बारे में, फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में जब ब्यान दिया, वक्तव्य किया, कि संतान प्रतिबंधक उपाय योजना धर्म बाह्य है तब केथोलिक जगत में हाहाकार मच गया, क्षोभ हो गया । और लक्षावधि इसाइयों ने कहा कि हम वह आदेश नहीं मानेंगे । ऐसी परिस्थिति पुरी के शंकराचार्य के बारे में अब भारत में पैदा होना चाहिए । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि स्वामी जी के ऊपर मुकदमा जरूर चलाया जाए लेकिन मुकदमा चलाने के ही बाद यह परिस्थिति काबू में आ सकती है क्या ? मेरा सवाल तो यही होगा कि ऐसे जो प्रश्नों का निर्माण होता है, क्या वे कायदे कानून से सुलझ सकेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे जो प्रश्न आते है, उसके लिए जनमत निर्माण करने का प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा । क्या वह जनमत तैयार करने के लिए इस सदन के सदस्य तैयार है या नहीं और हमारी सरकार सदस्यों को सुविधायें देने को तैयार है या नहीं ? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी समस्यायें केवल जनमत तैयार करने से ही सुलझाई जा सकती है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the views are concerned, our views are very clear on this matter

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kandra para) : That is the view of the whole House also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He is only delaying matters and protracting it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have always held the view that untouchability is a black spot on our histoy, on our religion and on our society. Therefor, we have taken a very firm decision that this blot must be removed completely. We have made a law also prohibiting the practice of such things ..

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is not part of religion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a part of our law .....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I said that it was not part of religion.

SHRI Y. B. CHANAN : It cannot be part of religion. But unfortunately here is a leader of a religion who says that it is part of the religion. That is the worst part of it. It is not merely one Shankaracharya or one thought but really speaking it is the whole antiquated system that needs to be condemned in this matter. That is really speaking the main question.

SHRI AMBAZHAGAN (Tiruchangode): In view of the unanimous condemnation of the Shankaracharya's view in this House from all sections, more or less from all parties, and also the Home Minister's statement, I would request that this matter be taken up for a full debate .....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : पूरा डिबेट होना चाहिए मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose--*

MR. SPEAKER : When I am standing, I become 'deaf' to whatever is said by members.

Already I have got it in writing that there must be a discussion, not of the Shankaracharya affair alone, but untouchability generally. We are going to discuss the Demands of the Department of Social Welfare in two days (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI UMANATH : No, no.

श्री रवि राय : इस पर फुल एंड शॉर्प डिबेट होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not completed.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Let us have a full debate.

MR. SPEAKER : If hon. Members want a seprate discussion....

SOME HON. MEMBESR · Yes, yes.

SHRI R D. BHANDARE *rose--*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhandare is on the panel of Chairman. Both of us can not be standing at the same time.

If a separate discussion is required, we will be cutting into the time of the Demands I do not mind it, as we did in the case of a discussion relating to Telengana yesterday.The Business Advisory Committee decided that. I cannot do it myself and push off discussion of the Demands. If the discussion is required after the Demands, there is ample time. Anyway. the Business Advisory Committee meets every week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us sit from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : The question of a separate discussion can be considered in the room, across the table, in the Business Advisory Committee in a more calmer atmosphere. There is no use members shouting about it now.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the use of having just a discussion about these matters ? I am sure the House has discussed this many times. The point is whether some action can be taken in the matter.

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**12.43 hours.**

## PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

### Annual Report and Accounts of Export Inspection Council

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council for the year 1967-68 along with the audited accounts. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-589/69]

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## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### Fifth-ninth Report

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I present the Fifty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Audit Report (Civil), 1968, relating to the Cabinet Secretariat (Indian Statistical Institute).

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**12.44 hrs.**

## STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115

### Removal of Cantrol on Prices of B. Twill Bags

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या तीन हजार सात सौ पन्द्रह का 19 मार्च, 1969 को वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री ने जो उत्तर दिया वह असत्य भाषण और गलत बयानी की एक गुत्थी है । इस दलील में कोई दम नहीं कि यह गलत उत्तर कबिना के मंत्री ने नहीं बल्कि वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री ने दिया ।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने गलत बयान को सुधारें, सदन से खेद प्रकट करें और बी-ट्विल बैग्ज की बोरों की खरीदी को लेकर सरकार तथा निम्न सरकारी एजेंसियों और फुड कारपोरेशन आदि का जो एक करोड़ सत्तासी लाख रुपये का घाटा होने वाला है उस को तत्काल कार्यवाही कर के बचायें ।

मैंने सरकार से पूछा था कि क्या बी-ट्विल बोरों का दाम नियंत्रण हटाने का सरकार का इरादा है ? मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस तरह का कोई सुझाव उन के सामने नहीं है । यह सही नहीं है । असल में वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रहे थे, लेकिन मेरे 3 मार्च, 1969 के पत्र के आधार पर वित्त मन्त्रालय ने इस में जो दखल दी उसी को लेकर दाम नियंत्रण को हटाने का सुझाव फिलहाल रद्द कर दिया गया है ।

मैंने सरकार से यह भी पूछा था कि उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिरला और के० पी० गोयंका आदि जूट मिलों के गुट इस आशा से बी-ट्विल बोरों की जमाखोरी कर रहे थे कि दाम नियंत्रण हटाने पर उनको ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलेगा ?

मन्त्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि नहीं, उनका ध्यान नहीं दिलाया गया है। लेकिन यह भी सही नहीं है क्योंकि 3 मार्च, 1969 के मेरे खत में मैंने उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री के सामने यह बात लाई थी कि दो सौ चालीस

[ श्री मधु लिमये ]

या उस से अधिक दाम से, नियंत्रण होने के बाद ये सारे बोरे बेचने की उम्मीद में इन लोगों ने बोरों को बड़े पैमाने पर इकट्ठा कर रखा है । 10 मार्च, 1969 को मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में सारी तफसील सरकार को भेज दी थी कि बेनामी तथा अपने नाम से इन मिलों के पास करीब करीब पचास हजार बेल्स बी-ट्विल के बोरे जमा हैं ।

मैंने यह भी कहा था कि इन बोरों को सरकार कंट्रोल दाम से अपने कब्जे में लेकर खरीदे ।

क्या मन्त्री महोदय अब भी कह सकते हैं कि उनको, बोरों को इस तरह जमा किए जाने के बारे में कोई इत्तिला नहीं थी ?

चूंकि इस मामले में विदेश व्यापार, सप्लाई खाद्य तथा वित्त मन्त्रालयों का सम्बन्ध था मेरा प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखना सरकार ही को पत्र लिखने के बराबर है । विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के कार्य में एकसूत्रीकरण लाना यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

मंत्री महोदय का यह तीसरा बयान भी सही नहीं है कि नियंत्रित दाम के ऊपर गैर-कानूनी ढंग से सौदे हो रहे हैं इस की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है, न ही इस बात की कि इसके बारे में जांच का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । मैंने स्वयं अपने 3 मार्च के पत्र में ही वित्त मन्त्री को विनती की थी कि वह डायरेक्टर, रैवेन्यू इंटैलीजेंस को आदेश दें कि वह पिछले तीन-चार महीने के बी-ट्विल जूट बैग्स के सौदे की जांच करें और पता लगायें कि क्या असल में इनके दाम दो सौ दस रुपये से लेकर दो सौ तीस तक नहीं थे, और साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी पता लगायें कि इन सौदों से जो आमदनी हुई है क्या उस पर ठीक तरह टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि सरकार अपनी आवश्कताओं के लिए नियंत्रित दाम से इन बोरों को जबर्दस्ती क्यों नहीं खरीद रही है ।

इन बी- ट्विल बोरों का उत्पादन बड़े जूट मिल मालिकों ने जानबूझ कर स्थगित किया था ताकि इन बोरों का दाम दो सौ पचास रुपये या उस से भी अधिक हो जाये और इस का बोझ सरकार पर तथा उपभोक्ताओं के ऊपर लाद दिया जाय ।

साथ ही साथ मैं ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार नियंत्रण से छुटकारा पाने के लिए बी-ट्विल बैगों की जगह पर डी० डब्लू फ्लावर बैग्स तथा अन्य बोरों को जिनके ऊपर इस वक्त नियंत्रण नहीं है खरीदने का काम न करें ।

मैं वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री का आवाहन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी गलत बयानी को सुधारने की हिम्मत दिखायें तथा सरकारी खजाने का जो एक करोड़ सत्तासी लाख रुपये का नुकसान होने वाला है उस से सरकार को और मुल्क को बचायें ।

**12.48 hrs.**

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT *rose--*

MR. SPEAKER : It Seems to be long statement running to some four or five pages. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज** (बम्बई दक्षिण) : इस मामले को आप एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को रैफर कीजिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We want that it should be referred to the Estimate Committee.

MR. SPEAKER That is a separate question anyway.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1968-69 the jute crop was an exceptionally short one. In October, 1968, Government came to the conclusion that the production of jute goods should be adjusted to the availability of raw jute and that equitable distribution of available fibro among the mills was essential to maintain production and sustain exports. It was decided that in order to maximise our exports there, should be restraint on domestic consumption of jute goods. As a part of the arrangements, the mills were asked to produce larger quantities of carpet backing cloth which is entirely exported. As a measure of restraining production of items essentially required for domestic consumption, the maximum price, of B. Twill bags was fixed at Rs. 200.00 for 100 bags, taking into account the raw jute prices prevailing in the second week of October, 1969. Subsequently the price of raw jute rose to unprecedented levels. However, as the need for restraint on domestic consumption continued, the price of B. Twill bags was not revised with reference to the price of raw jute.

2. In February, 1969 the Food Department urged that the procurement of B. Twill bags for Food Corporation could not be deferred any longer and that some arrangement should be made for obtaining the requirements on an immediate basis. The D. G. S. &. D. made efforts to purchase B. Twill bags but had received no offers. The position was, therefore, reviewed at an Inter-Ministry meeting held on the 28th February, 1969, which was attended by the officers of the Departments of Food, Foreign Trade and Supply and it was decided that the price control on B. Twill bags should not be removed or even revised upwards. The requirements of the Food Corporation, etc, should be obtained by other means within the controlled price. Subesquently, discussions were held with the representatives of the industry and, as a result thereof, a major proportion of the industry has offered to supply the requirenents of the D. G. S. &. D. at the controlled price. Their offer is under examination and orders will soon be issued. As in the discussions with the representatives of industry, at different times, Government did not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining stocks of B. Twills within the controlled prices, requisitioning of stocks was not contemplated.

3, So far as Unstarred Question No. 3715 on the 10th of March, 1969, is concerned, I take full responsibility for the answer given by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Supply. I must, however, reiterate that the answer was correct in all respects.

4. As I have already pointed out, a decision that B- Twill bags will not be decontrolled, was taken on the 28th of February, 1969. The Honourable Member is not justified in contending that the decision was taken at the instance of the Finance Ministry and on the basis of his letter to the Deputy Prime Minister on the 3rd March, 1969

5. There was no intention at any time to pay a price higher than the controlled price for the B. Twill bags, Therefore, the question of loss of Rs. 1.87 crores on account of purchases of B. Twill bags did not arise. These figures given by the Honourable Member may be the result of some imaginary calculation.

6. Shri Madhu Limaye had given notice of a Short Notice Question addressed to me on the 3rd of March, 1969. In this Question, he had asked whether Government's attention had been drawn to the fact that Birla-K. P. Goenka and other Groups had accumulated large stocks of B. Twill bags. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply had no information in this respect and was also not aware of the fact that the Honourable Member had written to the Deputy Prime Minister on the 3rd March, 1969, as he had not chosen to endorse a copy for information to the Minister of Foreign Trade and Suppy who was really concerned with the subject. In this letter, he appears to have stated that the

[ Shri B. R. Bhagat ]

Birla-K. P. Goenka and other I. J. M. A. manufacturers had connered B. Twill bags and had held them Benami in anticipation of decontrol. In his second letter of 10th March, 1969, to the Deputy Prime Minister a copy of which was again not endorsed to me, he had stated that mills held about 55,000 bales benami or otherwise. These letters, therefore, cannot be deemed to affect the correctness of the answer given in the House on 19.3.1969.

7, Shri Madhu Limay has again referred to transactions in B. Twill bags at prices higher than the controlled price and has asked for an enquiry to find out whether the additional income has been properly assessed and taxed. Since this matter concerns the Ministry of Finance, they will, no doubt. be looking into it.

8 I regret to state that the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye are without any basis. Government had taken the decision not to decontrol B. Twills even before this question was raised by him. There was no occasion whatsoever for considering the payment of a price higher than the controlled price for purchase of B. Twills to meet the requirments of the D. G. S. &. D. The industry has expressed its willingness to cooperate with the Government to meet the requirements of B. Twill bags within the controlled price, and it is expected that the arrangements will soon be finalised. In these circumstances, the statement made by Shri Madhu Limaye is unwarranted and is based on wrong assumptions.

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MOTION *RE* : SUSPENSION OF PART OF CLAUSE (C) OF RULE 110 IN RELATION TO CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I move.

> "That clause (c) of the rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for withdrawl of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee, be suspended in so far as that clause requires inclusion of additional provisions in the Bill to replace the said Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968. "

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने रूल 110 के ससपैंशन के बारे में कहा है। धारा 388 के तहत वह ससपैंशन करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो सब से जरूरी बात है वह यह है कि इस में कसैंट आफ दी स्पीकर इसके लिए जरूरी होती है। उसके बाद अगर हाउस एडाप्ट करेगा तब यह रूल ससपैंड होगा, वर्ना नहीं होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say one thing. All these aspects were discussed yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee. Normally, the same Bill is not introduced in the same session. Never has it been done. I was told that when Panditji was alive, when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was defeated, a special session was called for that. That was a tragic session when unfortunately we lost him for ever. So, when he was alive, a special session was called to have the Constitution (Amendment) Bill again introduced. But in view of the urgency, this was suggested. Yesterday, in the Bussiness Advisory Committee meeting, Mr. Ranga was also there and others was also there. It was said that this should not become a precedent. You cannot bring it everytime, but this is done as a special case in view of the importance of the Hill Districts in Assam; it was therefore suggested that this may be specially permitted, but that it should not be repeated. This is what the Bussiness Advisory Committee decided. In view of that, I thought my leave could be given. You need not read the rules. All of them were read there, and it is only after that, that the Business Advisory Committee asked me to give leave so that as a special case it may be done. So, do not take much time.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** (हापुड़) : विजिनैस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में कौन सी अर्जेंसी आपके सामने इन्होंने रखी है, इसकी जानकारी हम को नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो अर्जेंसी आप कह रहे हैं उसको सदन में बताया जाए। क्यों आप इस एक विशेष निर्णय को करने जा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस सदन के नियम इसी तरह से रोज़ रोज़ स्थगित किये जाने लगे तो एक दिन इस संसद का महत्व सर्वथा समाप्त हो जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो अर्जेंसी विजिनैस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में बताई गई है उसको सदन में भी बताया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : You can reject it. Ultimately is that of this House. It is not as thought it is accepted immediately when it is admitted here. That is why he is making the motion before the House that leave be given. If the House does not give leave. he cannot have the leave. Therefore, it is not as thought it is already given the leave. It is before the House. It may be rejected outright; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has the right to reject it and the whole House has the rigt to reject it. It is only placed before the House now.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि जिस कनवेंशन का आपने उल्लेख किया है और जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जिस महान परम्परा की स्थापना की थी, उस परम्परा को क्यों तोड़ा जा रहा है।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एतराज़ यह है कि आपने जो इसके लिए परमिशन दी है, उस पर मुझे आप से एक प्रार्थना करनी है–

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question that now. I would not allow you to question that. The Speaker has permitted it and then it is placed before the House. You cannot question that. I take serious notice of it if you question that. After consulting the Business Advisory Committee in which your party was also represented and in which Shri Ranga was also present, this was done.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : They have not objected to this in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ; I am the last person to question your ruling, Sir. But I have a right to make a request to you.

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एक बहुत ही डेंजरस प्रेसीडेंट होगा। आपने अभी कहा है कि कनवेंशन यह था कि इस प्रकार से अगर कोई बिल रह जाता है तो स्पेशल सैशन होना चाहिए या अगले सैशन में उसको लाया जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में कोई अर्जेंसी है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह बिल फ्लड गेट खोलेगा और इससे देश की सबवर्सिव एक्टिविटीज़ को बल मिलेगा, वे पनपेंगी और सीड्स आफ डिसइंटेग्रेशन पैदा होंगे। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग हमारी पार्टी की जो राय है उससे सहमत न हों। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई अर्जेंसी नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट मैजोरिटी मोबलाइज़ नहीं कर सकी है तो क्या उसको अपनी इस इनएफिशेंसी के लिए या लैक आफ मोबिलिटी के लिए रिवार्ड मिलना चाहिये? क्या उसकी खातिर इस रूल को ससपैंड किया जाना चाहिये? उनकी इनएफिशेंसी की उनको पैनेलटी होनी चाहिये, रिवार्ड नहीं होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा है कि यह प्रेसीडेंट नहीं बनेगा। अगर यह साधारण बात होती तो मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं था। लेकिन यह संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं। अगर यह युनैनिमस भी होता तब भी कोई बात थी। लेकिन हमारी पार्टी इसकी मुखालिफत करना चाहती है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह बिल पास हो क्योंकि हमारे खयाल

[ श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ]

से यह देश की यूनिटी के लिए बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज होगा ।

वैसे तो मैं इसको अपोज करूंगा । हाउस चाहे तो हमारी आपत्ति को रद्द कर सकता है और उनको इसकी इजाजत दे सकता है । लेकिन मुझे यह कहना है कि जब तक युनैनिमिटी न हो हाउस की सभी पार्टीज की, तब तक कृपा करके आप अपनी कंसेंट न दिया करें इसका कारण यह है कि यह डेंजरस प्रेसीडेंट होगा और इस डेंजरस प्रेसीडेंट को आइंदा सरकार मिसयूज करेगी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJI (Kanpur) : As a member of the Business Advisory Committee and as the representative of my group, I gave my full suprort to the withdrawal of this Bill and introduction of the now Bill, respecting the sentiments of the Hill people. They though it would be passed that day itself.

When we agreed to this suggestion, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also was present and member expressed the view that on that day, after the Bill fell through, a sense of regret should have been shown by the treasury benches. We expected some words of regret, but they did not do it. We do not expect the Prime Minister to express regret to foreign countries, but to our own Parliament, which you as the custodian, she can express regret. If a lady cannot exp ress regret, let some gent there express regret,

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपकी जिम्मेवारी केवल इतनी नहीं है कि सदन में आप व्यवस्था बनाये रखें । आपकी यह भी जिम्मेवारी है कि सदन के गौरव की आप रक्षा करें । अभी स्वयं आपने एक घटना का उल्लेख किया है कि किस प्रकार से जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के समय में जब इस प्रकार की एक घटना हुई थी तब उन्होंने दुबारा विशेष अधिवेशन बुलाया था और उस अधिवेशन में उस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया था । उससे पहले वाले अधिवेशन में नहीं किया था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण या बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी से हमारे पास कोई ऐसी जानकारी नहीं पहुंच सकी है जिससे पता चले कि इसमें क्या अर्जेंसी वाली बात है । एक छोटे से प्रदेश को यदि इतनी जल्दी पृथक नहीं किया जाता है तो कौन सी मुसीबत आने वाली है, कौन सी भारत पर भयंकर घटना घटने वाली है यह नहीं बताया गया है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि क्यों इस प्रकार की अस्वस्थ परम्परा को प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है । कल आपको याद होगा जब तेलंगाना के मामले पर बहस हो रही थी तो यह कहा गया था कि जिस प्रकार से असम के अन्दर एक अलग हिल स्टेट बनाई जा रही है उसी तरह से तेलंगाना के अन्दर भी किया जा सकता है । अब जो गृह मन्त्री महोदय कर वाने जा रहे हैं उससे इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि शान्ति के साथ इस बात पर विचार किया जाए और इस अधिवेशन में इसको उपस्थित न किया जाए ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम बिल को जल्द से जल्द पास किया जाए यह मेरी भी राय है । लेकिन मुझे उन बातों को ले कर आपत्ति है जि जिस दिन खंड दो के उपर विभाजन हुआ था और आपने घोषणा की थी कि वह गिर गई है तो उसके बाद मन्त्री महोदय इतने गड़बड़ा गए और उलझ गए कि जो सही कार्रवाई उनको करनी चाहिये थी वह उन्होंने नहीं की । उस दिन अन्त में आपने कहा कि वह वापिस ले रहे हैं और आप दूसरी आइटम पर चले गए । लेकिन सदन की कार्रवाई को जिन्होंने पढ़ा है—

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister announced it.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : नहीं किया, इसलिये मैं उन्हीं की नुक्ताचीनी कर रहा हूं। मै कह रहा हूं कि उनके सामने कई रास्ते थे। सब से पहले यह रास्ता था अगर वह गड़बड़ा नहीं जाते···कि वह धारा 109 का सहारा लेते। इस धारा का हम लोग भी अपनी बातों को उठाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। तुरन्त इनको प्रस्ताव करना चाहिये था इस धारा के अन्तर्गत। इस में आप देखें कि क्या कहा गया है। आइंदा के लिए भी अगर आप ध्यान में इसको रखेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। इस में कहा गया है :

> "At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent Speaker."

तुरन्त उनको चर्चा स्थगित रखने का प्रस्ताव करना चाहिये था।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : That clause was defeated.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर ता। लेकिन उनको प्रस्ताव देना चाहिये था स्थगन का। जहां तक वापसी का सवाल है मेरी अपनी राय है कि इस नियम को स्थगित रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय नियम 110 को देखें। उस में कहा गया है कि इस बिल में अगर कोई आप परिवर्तन कर के इस को पेश करेंगे या उसमें कोई नई बात जोड़ेंगे तो इस नियम को स्थगित करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कल यहां पर तेलंगाना पर बहस हुई थी। तब मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि अलगाव और पृथकता के लिए तो आप आसानी से सारा काम कर सकते हैं।

**13 hrs.**

लेकिन वर्तमान राज्यों को बचाने के लिये अगर प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता की बात आपको करनी है तो आप कहते हैं कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। जब आसाम को ले कर आप कर ही रहे हैं तो आप कैबिनेट की बैठक बुलाइये, दूसरे विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से बातचीत करिये और इस विधेयक में एक नई धारा जोड़े जिससे आपके हाथ में अधिकार होंगे–प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता दिलाने के। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा–110 नियम को स्थगित करने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। संविधान में बार बार संशोधन नहीं लाना पड़ेगा और राज्यों की एकता बनी रहेगी। आप इस सुझाव पर विचार करें।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we too share the reluctance of many Member of this hon. House to waive the rules too lightly and to create precedents which may be undesirble in the future. In a similar situation, I think it was in1964,I remember we strongly opposed the idea of bringing an amendment to the Constitution, which had been rejected, for a second time in the same session. So we are not lacking in the sense of feelings that some hon. Member have expressed. But in this particular case we believe that there are broad considerations of the national interest that require that what has happened should be undone as fast as possible. This is not the time to go into the merits of the matter and I do not want to indicate now what those considerations are. But we feel a sense of urgency and it was that which led the Business Advisory Committee to develop a consensus that this should be done. If I may say so, Sir, with all respect, you have only done your duty by the House in giving your sanction. we shall, therefore, support the motion. But I think the Leader of the House owes an appropriate word to the House about the inconvenience caused to Parliament and also an assurance that they will not lightly invite the House again to restort to this exception which we are making in this case.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay--Central) : Sir, with regard to rule 388, firstly there is the importance of the rule and then there is a convention. That con-

[ Shri R. D. Bhandare ]

vention has been followed. But the very fact there is a rule which can meet an emergency shows that the rule could be taken advantage of (*Interruption*). Since Shri Limaye has referred to rule 109 and 110, if we are to read both the rule--109 and 110--then the Government would have been in difficulty and it would not have been possible for them to take advantage of rule 109 and 110 together because rule 110 specifically speaks what should be done if the Bill is withdrawn. Therefore, the rule ought to be suspended.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I have no hesitation expressing my regret for the inconvenience caused to hon. Members and I think we will see in future that this sort of thing does not happen.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That clause (c) of the rule 110 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for withdrawal of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee, be suspended in so for as that clause requires inclusion of additional provisions in the Bill to replace the said Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) bill, 1968. "

*The motion was aodpted.*

— — —

**13.03½hrs**

## CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968 as reported by the Joint Committee which is pending in the Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

> "That leave be granted to withdraw the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968 as reported by the Joint Committee, which is pending in the Lok Sabha. "

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

— —

**14.04hrs.** *

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--*Contd.*

### Ministry of Industrial Development Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 58 to 61 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table by 14.15 hours indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

We will conclude the discussion and voting on these Demands by about 14.30 tomorrow and then take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

### Demand No. 58- Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,43,000 be granted to the President *to complete the*

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of 'March, 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 59-Industries.**

MR. SPEAKER· Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,05,92,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Industries'. "

**Demand No. 60-Salt.**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,58,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Salt. '

**Demand No. 61–Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41, 29,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of paymant during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'. "

**Demand No. 121-Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.**

Mr. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,86, 93,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum neccssary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

We will adjourn now for lunch and meet again 14.00 hours.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14.00 hours,*

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*The Lok Sabha re-a sembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS–*Contd.*

**Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs--*Contd.***

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने सुबह एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहा था लेकिन उठा नहीं पाया क्योंकि सदन को बहुत जल्दी से एडजर्न किया गया था। मैंने स्पीकर साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी थी सुबह जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की थी कि वह पार्लमेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर या प्रधान मन्त्री से कुछ कहलवायें क्योंकि कल पहली अप्रैल हो चुकी है, कल से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अमल हो जानी थी, वह अमल में आई या नहीं ? उसके बारे में क्या हुआ। लोगों की यह भावना है कि पहली अप्रैल से जो अमल में लाने की बात थी वह आल फूल्स डे या एप्रिल फूल्स डे को ध्यान में रख कर बात नहीं कही गई थी। तो मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है, बीस, पचीस, हजार करोड़ की योजना को अमल में लाने की बात है। इसलिए या तो आप पार्लमेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहें कि वे इसके बारे में कोई खुलासा करें या फिर प्रधान मन्त्री से कहा जाये कि वह आकर बतायें कि चौथी योजना का क्या हुआ।

[ श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ]

यह सदन को दिया हुआ वायदा है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस सदन में वायदा किया था कि पहली अप्रैल से चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना अमल में आयेगी। इस बात के लिए हम सब बहुत ही उत्सुक हैं और जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या हुआ। सारा देश जानने के लिये उत्सुक है कि चौथी योजना के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ। उसको कल से ही अमल में आना था।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ( मधुबनी ) : सभापति महोदय, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में मेरा भी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव था। उसको स्पीकर साहब ने मन्जूर नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना क्या रिवाइज होने जा रही है। आप मेरे या तो काल अटेशन को मन्जूर करें (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your seat ? You cannot go on speaking as you like. One of your own Party Members has said something and I am trying to see what can be done in this matter. But even before I stand up, is it right that you go on speaking without my calling you ? Therefore I would like you to co-operate with me. Please do not put me in an awkward position and get yourself in an awkward position. You can stand in your place but you cannot speak without being called.

Now, I want to know from Shri Fernandes whether the matter is so urgent that it has to be raised now and taken up immediately. Secondly, have you not got any other opportunity in the near future, either in the debate or otherwise, to raise it ? Thirdly, do you think that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is the gentleman who can enlighten you on this subject ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आज सुबह मैं स्पीकर साहब से मिला था और उनको लिखकर भी दिया था कि कल से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अमल में आने वाली थी, उसका एलान पहले ही कर दिया गया था, इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया जा चुका था इसलिए आप प्रधान मन्त्री से या पार्लेमेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहिए कि वे सदन में इसका खुलासा करें क्यों कि यह बहुत ही अहम मामला है या फिर मुझे 377 के अन्तर्गत यहां पर उठाने की आज्ञा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in a position to enlighten Shri Fernandes in any way or will he convey it to the Government and get the information ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT ( SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH ) : With your permission may I just point out, while of course I appreciate the importance of the subject which my hon. Friends have taken up and that it causes anxiety all over the country, it will be easier for me if a notice is given to the Chair and to me also under the relevant rules ? They are so anxious to know; we are also anxious but then there must be some procedure, some method of dialogue. So, if they give notice to you and to me also, I will be able to get the necessary information or Government will then be in a position to say something. I will suggest in such cases let us follow some procedure, without belittling in any manner the great importance attached to this subject in the country with which we are concerned at the moment.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह क्या उत्तर हुआ ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore ) : As you said correctly and as we and the hon. Minister said, the entire country is very much concerned about it. He says that he has not even got a notice. The proper thing would have been that this matter should have been transmitted to Government. In order to get a correct picture, it would be proper if you could direct the hon. Prime Minister to come and make a statement today or tomorrow about the fate of the Fourth Five year Plan.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : How is that relevant now ?...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may offer me his help when I request for it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : When we want to say something you are not allowing us, but those who shout get a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not interrupt in the middle when I am dealing with the other hon. Member.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In a nutshell this is our request that you may kindly direct the Government and ask the Prime Minister to come and make a statement as to where the Fourth Plan now is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I quit understand that Shri George Fernanades has just now told the House that he has written to the Speaker. I am only a temporary man sitting here, and I do not go into the correspondence etc The Speaker is seized of it and he is dealing with the matter. How can he expect me to give any decision on a matter about which I am entirely in the dark or ignorant except to the extent of what the hon. Member has just now told me ?

The Speaker will be back in a very short time. Let the hon. Member hold his patience till then, and he can clear it with the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ( Kanpur ) : On a point of order. My point of order is under rule 376 (2) ··

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Point of order on what ? There is no subject before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : On what subject is he raising the point of order ? There is no other subject before the House except the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is exactly on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before he raises the point of order he must say on what subject he is going to raise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is on the business before the House, namely that the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development comma Internal Trade and Company Affairs...

MR CHAIRMAN : His point is that they should not be taken up ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) No, he is objecting to the comma there.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : I am happy that I have been able to convince you that I am relevant. Under rule 376 (2) a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. The business before the House at the moment is that the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be teken into consideration. Am I correct ? Then, the cut motions printed on separate lists are to be moved, I am also going to move my cut motions. My point of order is this...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the number of the rule ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not material.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 376 (2), a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. I have already read out the business before the House. This Ministry, namely the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs took a decision to take over a particular unit of the British India Corporation in Kanpur long ago. The reason for my raising this issue is this. Otherwise. I would not have wasted the time of the House. Messrs. Cooper Allen Co. is a company under the British India Corporation. We were assured in this House that it would be taken over by Government, and Government have taken it over. 4000 men are starving on the streets, and now after the 10 th, after the decision of Government, the employers are going to close down this unit and four thousand men...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह बिल्कुल बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a very serious matter. I am not raising anything irrelevant.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is very irrelevant and he is wasting the time of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Chair has allowed him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम खड़े होते हैं तो हम को मौका नहीं मिलता और जो स्नैप करते हैं उन को मिल जाता है। आप उन को बैठाइये हम नहीं बैठेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I have allowed the Member, he has no business to make such remarks against me. I have allowed him. It is my privilege to allow him. Will he pleased resume his seat now ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Let him not show disrespect to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may be dissatisfied with what I have done. But I have allowed him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Where is the point of order in this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. So, the hon. Member may resume his seat. He only makes the situation worse by this kind of interference unnecessarily.

Now, has Shri S. M. Banerjee finished ? I have understood what he has said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I apologise to Shri Randhir Singh, if I have said anything against him. But let him not behave like this always.

My point of order is this. The discussion on these Demands is to go on for about six hours. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister in charge is ill. 4000 workers are going to starve from the 10th of this month. It is a very important thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to allow a discussion now on the point of order. Let him not go into the merits of if now. He has drawn the attention of the House to it. That is enough. This point is relevant to the Demands that we are discussing now. The hon. Member himself or anybody else who is speaking on behalf of his party can raise all these details in the course of his speech.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : I am not speaking on this subject. But my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is speaking That was why I had raised this. It is not my individual question. It is a question of 4000 men.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I rule that there is no point of order and the debate will now go on. Any Member is free to raise these points during the debate because they are relevant to these Demands.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : So, my stand is vindicated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri D. N. Patodia.

श्री रबि राय ( पुरी ) : माननीय जाजं फरनेन्डीज के पौइन्ट का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Before Shri D. N. Patodia starts his speech, may I make a submission ? I may be allowed to move my cut motions...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are to be sent to the Table by 2.15 p. m. and then I shall read out the numbers of the cut motions which are to be taken as moved.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I had submitted my cut motions slightly later than the time allowed. The time allowed was till 3.15 p. m., but I had submitted them at 3.40 p m. So, your permission is necessary now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is again late today ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I was late yesterday in submitting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into it and give my decision.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I have to move them now, and your prior permission is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has brought this to my notice, and I shall look into it and then decide.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Next to agricultue, which provides the largest employment in our country, most of which is self-employed, industry is the largest single source for employment. In industry, if we look at the picture that emerges today after the last three or four years we find that the picture is somewhat gloomy. Industrial employment in our country is the right barometer to examine the Industrial and economic development and activities. If we look at the figures for the last three years, we find that the total employment in private sector industry because industrial emloyment even today is concentrated mostly in the hands of the private sector-which was 68.1 lakhs in march, 1966 came down to 66.8 lakhs in March, 1967 and to 65.2 lakhs in March, 1968. Thus, within two years, the total employment in the industrial sector came down by three lakhs. If we compare these figures with the rise in population in our country it becomes still more frustrating. This is what explains the a fact that for the first time in our country, the level of unemployment has crossed the figure of one crore. More than 50,000 engineers and several thousand educated people are now living the life of destitutes. But is it something which is a part of the phenomenon prevailing in other countries of the world ? Or is it something which happened in isolation in this country alone ? I respectfully submit that this is not a part of the process that is happening anywhere else in the world. This is in isolation.

Let us look around our neighbours. Forget about America; forget about Europe; forget about Germany-we are told they are developed countries But let us take our neighbours in Asia. What is their position ? What is their rate of economic growth ? For your information, Sir, I will compare the average annual rise in gross national product *per capita*, between 1962 and 1967 in a few Asian countries. The average annual rise in case of Japan was 8.7 per cent; in case of Taiwan 7.6 per cent; in case of South Korea 7.6 per cent ; in case of Thailand 4.7 per cent; in case of Turkey 4 per cent; in case of Pakistan 3.2 per cent; in case of Malaysia 3 per cent. And what is it in the case of India ? it is 1.3 percent. This is an average of 5 years.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shame !

SHRI D. N. PATODIA ; This is the contrast of two Asian countries : Japan 8.7 per cent and India 1 3 per cent

Further, the Japanese Government, as you might be aware, have declared, recently, a few weeks back, that by 1988, the *per capita* income of a Japanese citizen will be the highest in world. This is the forecast made by an Asian nation. May I request the hon. Minister to make a fore-cast in respect of India also as to what is his expectation ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The lowest in the world.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : (Sholapur) I would like to know the period to which your figures relate.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : 1962-67.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : What are the yearwise figures ?

D. N. PATODIA : It is an average of five years. Please do not unnecessarily interrupt me. You will have your chance.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He wants entire education in 15 minutes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Now, the picture that has emerged in the case of India, with possibly the lowest rate of growth, is not an accident It is the end-result of various industrial and economic policies pur-

[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

sued and adopted by this Government over so many years in the past. In view of the limited time at my disposal, I do not want to go into details of each and every industry. But for the sake of illustration, I will quote one public sector industry, that is, the Hindustan Machine Tools; one private sector industry, that is the car making industry and two such industries where both private sector and public sector have their units, namely, power cables and tractors.

Coming to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, at present, the Hindustan Machine Tools have five different units, two in Bangalore and one each in Pinjore, Kalamssary and Hyderabad. The total capacity of these five units is 1000 machine tools per unit annually. They are capable of manufacturing 5000 machine tools annually in all the five units. The total capital investment is slightly over Rs. 25 crores in this project alone. Looking at the production of the Hindustan Machine Tools, in 1966-67 the production was at peak and it produced 2665 machines which was nearly 50 per cent of the rated capacity. Thereafter, it started going down. In 1966-67, it came down to 1809 and, in 1968-69, it further came down and it is expected that the total production will not exceed 1500. At this rate of production, the Hindustan Machine Tools will be working at 30 per cent of the rated capacity. It never worked beyond 50 per cent capacity since its inception At this rate, in 1968-69, it will not be working beyond 30 per cent capacity. Even at the low production of 1500 machines per year which is 30 per cent of the capacity, they have accumulated a huge stock of machines, as much as 850 machines, equal to seven months production. In 1967-68, the result was that the Hindustan Machine Tools lost a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs and, in 1968-69, it is estimated that the loss will be still greater. Why is the performance by this public sector project so bad ? As in all other cases, so in the case of the H M. T., there is the case of unnecessary creation of additional capacity. The Government knew that the two units at Bangalore were capable of making as many machines as were needed in the country. In spite of that, they went on increasing the capacity without any consideration of economies or justification. Just because every State must have one unit, one was established in Punjab, another in Andhra Pradesh and the third in Kerala, with the result that all these plants are lying idle, they are working at 30 per cent capacity and there is increase in the costs of machines to fabulous extents. The cost of a machine produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools, as compared with the cost of an equivalent machine in other parts of the world, is possibly the highest. This is the result Now what is the other side of it ?

The total number of persons employed in Hindustan Machine Tools is 12,706. You will be surprised that out of this total of nearly 12,000 persons, as many as 1,673 are only managerial and supervisory staff-a proportion never known before ! It is terribly overstaffed, with a terribly high overhead expenditure. As I told you earlier, compared to 1966-67, the production is going down steadily But, strangely, with the decline in production, there is no decline in expenditure, there in no decline in the payment of wages and salaries. What is this type of efficiency ? How do economies work ? This is beyond anybody's conception. This is the picture not of Hindustan Machine Tools alone, but this is how practically every important public sector project is behaving at the moment. The public sector has been given a privileged treatment since inception, as you know Therefore, it became a spoilt child. Idle capacities, wasteful investment, overemployment, lower efficiency, larger overheads, and a very large proportion of rejections are the regular features in all these projects, which have inflated the cost, which have inflated the capital investment, and there are all sorts of evils that one can think of in an economic organisation. Even this year the public sector projects will be incurring a loss of as much as Rs. 35 crores, which go on accumulating I do not know, for how many more years to come.

Apart from the economic working, I find, and possibly all of us find, that unfortunately these public sector projects have been made a tool in the hands

of politicians; they have become a ground for refuge for condemned politicians; they have become a source for all sorts of vested interests. Regular misappropriations, regular thefts and regular overstaffing have become the watchword for all these public sector projects This is how the image of public sector has been projected in the country. I want to warn the Ministry, I want to warn the Government, that unless they take rectifying steps, the image of public sector projects will be so much destroyed that the nation will lose confidence in them. I make this challenge: if the Government of India float the shares of the public sector projects, they will not be sold even at 30 per cent discount. This is already the image of the public sector, and let them not destroy if further; let them bring some economy to it. This is how the public sector is working.

Now coming to the private sector, the growth of the private sector has been retarded, has been deliberately handicapped. My first illustration will be in respect of motor car industry. Motor car industry had been subjected to a particularly rough treatment over all these years and this resulted in retardation of growth, lack of profitability and inadequate return of capital. As all of you know, the motor car industry is the highest-taxed industry. For the sake of illustration, let us take the case of the retail price of an Ambassador car in Calcutta. An Ambassador car in Calcutta is available on road at about Rs. 19,600. How do we arrive at this figure ? On calculation of direct and indirect taxes we find that an amount of as much as Rs. 6,700 goes away for taxation direct and indirect. Then about Rs. 1044 goes away as dealer's commission. The manufacturer after deduction of these two items gets Rs. 17,900. The taxation is more than 50% in respect of this industry. A survey was made with regard to taxation of the road transport industry in all the countries of the world. The result of the survey was that road transport industry in India is the highest taxed industry compared to any other country anywhere in the world. This industry has been subjected to criticism both in respect of the price and in respect of quality.

In this country, since about 12-13 years ago a system was evolved of fixing prices on the basis of the Tariff Commission's report. The Tariff Commissions do not sit every year. The last Tariff Commission was constitued in 1956 on the representation of the various manufacturers. In 1956 on the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission the price was fixed at Rs 10146 in respect of a particular brand of car. The same car after 12 years is now costing Rs. 13,799. These are the ex-Works prices I am quoting. The difference in the 12 years is Rs. 3653. What are the contents of this difference ? How is this figure arrived at ? Out of this Rs. 3653, rise in Customs duty has taken away Rs. 1392, rise in Excise Duty has taken away Rs. 381. The effect of devaluation has taken away Rs. 1121. Import substitution takes away Rs. 331. Rise in the cost of tyres and tubes takes away Rs. 148. and so on. Out of the total difference of Rs. 3653, with an exception of Rs. 330, the entire difference has gone away in the form of rise in taxes and duties. This difference has been pocketed by the State in one form or the other. The manufacturer has not been benefited The consumer has been penalised. This is the pattern of pricing developed in the last 12 years.

Look at the other side of it. What is the pattern of the cost of manufacture in this country in the last 12 years ? The cost of every item of manufacture has considerably gone up. The manufacturers have been making representations year after year to the Government suggesting that a compensating rise in the price has got to be permitted in view of the rise in cost in the last 12 years. With an exception of Rs. 330 not a single pie more has been allowed so far. It will be interesting to examine to what extent the cost has gone. But before I do that, please permit me to say that technically speaking motor car is a de-controlled item. This is termed by the Government as a luxury item. This is a decontrolled item which has been considered as a luxury item. In spite of the fact that it has been decontrolled, the Government has refused to permit any increase in the price by working through backdoor or by gentlemen's agreement. Any rise has so far been resisted.

[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

So long as there is a rise on account of customs, that is all right. If it is a rise on account of the cost, that is resisted.

About the cost of production I will give figures. Between 1956 and 1968 in the course of 12 years, the cost of salaries and wages has gone up. I am giving you the general index applicable to all the industries in India, not only for car alone. The rise in the cost of salaries and wages is 150 per cent. The cost of industrial raw materials used for manufacturing cars has gone up by nearly 200 per cent. The cost of making a truck has gone up by 150 per cent. The cost of finance has gone up from 5½ per cent to 9½ per cent by way of rise in the rates of interest payable to the banks.

Apart from that, there is another interesting factor that has developed during the course of these twelve years.

At one stage, there was a forecast by the Planning Commission that, by the end of the Third Five-year Plan the total requirment of trucks would be as much as 60,000. The truck manufacturers increased their capacity accordingly, on the basis of this forecast made by the Planning Commission. But the total requirement is not even one-half of it. They invested huge amount of capital outlay which is now mostly lying idle.

I will give another illustration In the case of one automobile manufacturing company, the total capital outlay was only Rs. 3.94 crores in 1956. In 1968, it is as much as Rs. 60 crores. Without any return, the capital is lying idle. There is no market for the trucks. In respect of these various motor-car manufacturing concerns, the return on the capital is very low and they are in a terrible state of affairs. The finances are in a completely dilapitated condition. We are told now after twelve years that some Tariff Commission is appointed and their report is awaited. But that is not the point. The point is this. Whatever be the report of the Tariff Commission-God alone knows what their report is going to be-the point has to be remembered that the cost has gone up and it is no more possible for the car manufacturers to market them at the previous prices. The Government is going on increasing the cost year after year on account of various taxations. The consumer is penalised. The manufacturer is being penalised. The surplus money is being pocketed by the State. A time has come when this industry has got to be put in its proper perspective Adequate profits are necessary. Adequate return on investment is necessary. Adequate depreciation is necessary. Unless that is done, the condition will grow worse and within a few years some of these companies may have to liquidate themselves. They are unable to pay the dividends. They are unable to repay their loans and one particular company in Bombay has already incurred a loss of more than Rs. 3 crores over all these years.

Take again the example of the Cable Manufacturing industry. This is an industry where both the private and the public sector have their units. I would like particularly to refer to the power-cable manufacturing industries. At present the cable-manufacturing industry in the private sector is working at 25 per cent of installed capacity. 75 per cent of the capacity is lying idle. Exports are picking up, but the process of exports is very low. Now, what is the way to utilise this capacity ?

As in the case of the motor-car industry so also, in the case of the cable industry, various false forecasts were made by the Planning Commission on the basis of which the industry was made to increase the capacity. So, they have to face this condition now.

Now, what should be done to utilise this capacity ? The last course is diversification of the product. In India the paper cables which are used in telephones are made only by the Hindustan Cables Limited which is a public sector project. An estimate has been made that during the Fourth Five-year Plan, if altogether 15 lakhs of new telephone connections are to be given, the total requirement of this particular type of cable would be as much as 80,000 kilometres. The total manufacturing capacity of this public sector industry will only be,

after expansion, 48,000 kilometres leaving a deficit of 32,000 kilometres. There are three alternatives. Either the shortage have got to be imported or, you permit the production of this cable by the private sector. The third way is, by opening a new public sector project to manufacture this item. The private sector capacity is lying idle. They have submitted proposals to the Government that with an additional investment of only 1.5 crores of rupees they will be able to meet the demand. In spite of all possible representations and best possible efforts, Government has thought it wise not so far to sanction this production in the private sector industry, and we are told that they are seriously thinking in terms of setting up another factory in the public sector and possibly the selection of site has already been made. The investment on the new factory will not be less than Rs. 10 to 15 crores. If that is done, these factories will continue to work with idle capacity for many years to come. This is the attitude of the Government towards this particular private sector industry. The Public Accounts Committiee has also commented upon this in their Fortieth Report. They have said it very categorically that before any proposal for setting up a new factory is examined, the existing installed capacity of the private sector has got to be fully utilised and has got to be fully worked. I hope the Government will take into account this observation of the Public Accounts Committee and the Minister will reply to this relevant point while replying to the debate.

The third point is in respect of tractors. Let me preface that the cost of tractor in this country is very much higher than anywhere in the world. Even comparing with Pakistan, the cost is twice as much. The demand in our country at the moment is about 50,000 tractors and our indigenous production is only 15,000 which is likely to reach about 20,000 in course of time. Efforts for imports have only partially succeeded. Nevertheless, the answer to the question is not to import, but to manufacture them here. Here again there are two alternatives. One is to try to see whether in the existing factories in the private sector you can increase the production and the other is to see whether we should set up a new factory in the public sector. Here again, private sector factories have submitted definite proposals to the Government that with practically nil or very small additional investment they should be able to produce these tractors. Since most of the tractors used in our country are upto 20 horse power, they will be able to produce them without difficulty. Here again, as in the case of cables, Government is sitting silent. They are not coming forward with definite decisions. They have not permitted these factories to work to their full capacity and produce these tractors This is the story of the private sector. By their policy of delay, they have retarded the progress and they have stood in the way of economic recovery because most of the capacities are lying idle.

Now, Sir, let me give one illustration as to how these delays effect. You know the very element of delay has a tendency of scaring away all the entrepreneurs. What about foreign collaborators ? Take the case of a foreign collaboration agreement, in which three things are involved-industrial licence, foreign collaboration agreement and import licence. Thanks to the rules and regulations of this Government, all these three things move in three different directions. What happens is, by the time a foreign collaboration agreement is finalised, the industrial licence gets expired. By the time one is done, the other gets expired The foreign collaborator gets disgusted and runs away. You must understand that foreign collaboration and private foreign investment is a scarce commodity in the world. They do not move about begging from country to country and the result is that today we get very few proposals for foreign investment because people have completely lost faith. Let me quote a recent Japanese instance. A Japenese delegate recently came to India. He said :

> "In Malaysia, it takes two years to start a factory. In India, it takes two years for the permission to start a factory."

This is a typical illustration of how the bureaucratic administration works in our country. There are so many reports; so many complaints have been made by State Governments, even by Governments run by

[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

the Congress Party in various States, that various licences and permits are being delayed by the Centre. I do not know what is the rate of disposal of applications. The other day, the Minister explained that they do not delay. But according to various estimates we have made, not less than 1500 to 2000 applications are pending in the Ministry awaiting disposal. You can refer to the Government of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore; they will give illustrations of how the Central Government are delaying permits for setting up new industries and for creating additional capacities.

At this point, I am reminded of an observation made by the Prime Minister a few weeks ago while addressing the FICCI. She said that controls and licences are justified on grounds of social justice. This is typical example of a misguided attitude towards industrial and economic development. This is how we are making mistakes all the time.

Whatever that happened in India proves that whenever there were controls, there were scarcities, black-marketing and profiteering; whenever controls were removed, scarcity conditions improved, fair market prices prevailed. Take, for example, the case of cement or sugar or cloth. In all these cases, as soon as the items were decontrolled, better market conditions prevailed, better prices ruled and scarcity disappeared. This has been our experience within the country itself.

It is known all the world over that a rise in industrial activity is the only effective barometer of a rise in the economic standards of a particular nation. These controls, permits and licences have, no doubt, jeopardised, retarded and inhibited economic growth. When the Prime Minister makes such a statement as I quoted, I am inclined to believe that it is only this Government in this country which is capable of justifying the absence of growth on the grounds of social justice. This is a fantastic situation.

Why do they not remove these controls ? They know very well that these permits and licences are working against economic growth. So why do they not dispense with them ? There are two reasons for not doing so. First, after so many years of controls and licensing, there is a vested interest that has grown. These controls and licences are now being used as a lever for attracting all sorts of favours and advantages; whether it is political donations, whether it is institutional donations or whether it is personal favours, these are being used as an instrument for securing all sorts of advantages. There is no use blaming officers like the Secretary or junior people. When the high ups themselves are involved, what can you do about the people lower down ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the same with all Governments and all States ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Inquiries made so far in respect of high-ups in the course of the last 7-8 years, whether at the Centre or in the States, only confirm what I have said.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the position even at the municipal level.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Another reason is that these permits and licences give Government a negative power, the power to delay, to say 'no', to refuse to postpone, to prove that the administration is superior to the individual.

These factors are responsible for the Government still not thinking in terms of removing controls and licences. I shall deal with only one more particular point on economic development and economic policies. One reason why we are unable to expand and progress is that we have adopted a very negative attitude towards economic development, a negative attitude in respect of monopolies and concentration of wealth. In these matters we are today adopting an attitude which was rejected all over the world many years back, an idea of the 19th century. Today's is a world of international competition and rising efficiency. We have first of all to decide whether

we are going to live in isolation within the whole of our own country or we are going to live in competition with the world of development in the sense of world economy. If we have to live in a competitive world, we have to face world competition and we have to recognise the development of science and technology. Our industrial units have become too small and research is expensive with the result that we are unable to devote enough resources to research and development. Today is a day of mergers. There was the famous merger of AEI and GEC and as a result of that merger those two companies had been able to obtain a space laboratory which shall conduct research in respect of their products which means that they will be able to produce items at most competitive prices in the world. There is the most recent example of the merger of the two steel giants. Fuji and Yawata in Japan; both of them produce steel equal to the total production of the British Steel Corporation. When the world is advancing on these lines, we are thinking in the opposite direction of small and narrower things.....(*Interruptions*).

The giants of India are not even pigmies of the world. The world's largest, General Motors, employees 7,25,000 persons in the company and their net profit every year, is almost equal to the budget of the Government of India. That is the type of competition we are facing...(*Interruptions*) small size would mean higher production cost which again would mean lower exports.

I want to touch upon a few demands in respect of this particular Ministry. Five large heavy engineering units had been taken away from this Ministry and when doing so it was adoped that the expenses of this Ministry will be reduced considerably. There is no indication of that. Whereas the expenditure of the ministries to which they are added will increase, there is no decrease in respect of this ministry in regard to these industries. I shall give a few more illustrations. Take the Indian Standards Institution which spent Rs 45 lakhs in 1967-68 and which has budgeted for Rs 65 lakhs this year. Within two years, Rs. 20 lakhs increase has been there without any satisfactory reason. The second illustration is with regard to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Mind you, the number of joint stock companies has not been increasing very far nowadays. But in spite of that, in 1967-68, the total amount spent was Rs. 28,90,000 whereas this year's budget is for Rs. 32,80,000. Similarly, in respect of the Company Law and Investment Administration, as against Rs. 8,50,000 in 1967-68, the budget this year is Rs. 11,68,000. That is how the expenses have, instead of decreasing, been increasing continuously in respect of various items in this Ministry.

In view of all that I said, may I make one humble suggestion or submission to the Minister for his consideration ? The performance of the Ministry is clear, as it is. What I suggest is, the name of the Ministry should be in accordance with its performance. The name should not be misleading. Therefore, I suggest that this particular Ministry should be renamed. It should be renamed and changed from Industrial Development to Industrial Obstruction And that is how, I believe, justification will be done to this Ministry because they are all out to obstruct the industrial and economic development of this country.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. The Ministry must deserve congratulations for their success in turning the corner in so far as industrial production is concerned after two years of dismal recession. I would only refer to the *Economic Survey, 1968-69*. In paragraph 26, it points out what the recession was so far as industry is concerned. I quote :

> "Industrial production had increased at over 8 per cent per year during the calendar years 1961 to 1964. In 1965 there was a slight slackening and the rate of growth was 7.2 per cent. It was in 1966 that the growth rate declined to only 1 per cent and in 1967 industrial output was slightly lower than in the previous year. In these two years Indian industry experienced a "recession" in the sense that the growth rate of industrial output declined sharply."

[ Shri Liladhar Kotoki ]

Then, I would refer to the annual report of the Ministry which shows how the corner has been turned. At page 7 of the annual report, it is said :

> "The Index of Industrial Production, with 1960 as base, touched an average of 159.3 during January-September, 1968 as compared to 150.8 and 151.7 during the corresponding periods in 1967 and 1966 respectively. This shows an appreciable increase of 5 to 6 per cent in January-September, 1968, over the corresponding periods of the preceding two years."

Therefore, I submit that the Ministry deserves not only congratulations but all co-operation and encouragement so that the steps taken to improve the industrial tempo of this country can succeed further and we can have a stable industrial base in this country.

Shri Patodia raised several points. Before I take some other points, I will try to place before this House how Shri Patodia's views connot fit in with the policy that this Parliament has accepted times without number. If he will kindly look into the industrial policy resolution of 1956 and the earlier resolution of 1968, which had been approved by this House and the other House, through successive Plans and which policy still remains, then the various measures that the Government have taken for the economic development of the country cannot satisfy Shri Patodia's economic philosophy. Therefore, I must beg to differ from him and I need not waste my time in trying to meet his points in detail. I leave that to the minister. While there is room for improving the working of the public sector enterprises, we can not say that they should be given the go-by and the private sector should be free to operate as it likes.

**15 hrs.**

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Nobody suggested the closing down of public enterprises. But are you going to incur losses year after year ?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : I am coming to that. We must strike a compromise and take a balanced and reasonable view. The memorandum on public enterprises which has been circulated along with the budget papers shows that Government is aware of the various shortcomings of some of the public sector undertakings and appropriate measures have not only been thought of and devised, but also implemented. Therefore, this House should see that these measures are implemented with vigour, so that this complaint of the public sector not earning any profit is no longer tenable.

In this connection, I must say that the public sector undertakings are not meant to earn the same amount of profit as the private sector can earn and wants to earn. That is the basic difference between the two. While there is no profit incentive in the public sector, the main incentive in private sector is profit-earning. Therefore, it will be very unfair to compare public undertakings and private undertakings from this point of view. Of course, I do not minimise the importance of gearing up the working of those public undertakings which have shown losses. At the same time, we must appreciate that there are not one or two but as many as 39 public sector undertakings which have shown profit. This is given in the statement laid on the Table in reply to Starred Question No. 697 on 25th March. Nothing has been kept secret. The amount of investment, the public sector enterprises which have earned profit, those which have incurred losses-all the information is given. Hindustan Steel incurred a loss of Rs. 38 crores. Of course, it is a staggering figure. But the overall loss of public sector undertakings is Rs. 35 crores against an investment of Rs. 3500 crores. Some of the public undertakings are yet to get over the gestation period. As I said, while every step should be taken to improve the working of the public sector undertakings incurring losses, at the same time we cannot condemn the public undertakings outright.

The other point is regarding controls and licences, to which Mr. Patodia will naturally object.

In spite of the various evils that go with controls and licences we cannot do away with them because we have to go by the Industrial Policy. What does the Industrial Policy Resolution say ? It says that we have to establish a socialist pattern of economy in this country. That is incorporated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 itself. I have only to refer to paragraph (4) of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): That is obsolete.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : I will go a step further and say that this policy resolution should be modified to say that the goal is democratic socialism. That is what it should be.

My complaint is–that is another complaint that I have-that the speed with which this Industrial Policy Resolution should have been implemented has not been there. Had it been there, much of the ills we suffer today and all these complaints of disparities etc , would not have been there. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry and the Government to be true to the Industrial Policy Resolution, true to the ideal that we have set before ourselves and take such measures as expeditiously as possible.

In this connection. I refer to the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on Industrial licensing. Here they have suggested that the Industries Commission should be set up to go thoroughly into the matter of the implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the Industries Development and Regulation Act. I do not want to offer any comments about the set-up of the Commission, but I would endorse the idea that it is time that the whole matter is looked into thoroughly and appropriate action taken after proper examination by an expert body so that we can place before the country that we have done what we have promised unto ourselves under that policy resolution.

Regarding the role of this Ministry after re-constitution, although it deals directly with a certain number of public undertakings the rest of the public enterprises are with other Ministries. But the overall policy of Industries or Industrial development in this country is the concern of this Ministry. Secondly, large-scale, small-scale and even rural and cottage industries have also come within the ambit of this Ministry. It has to coordinate the overall development of industries in this country both in the public sector and also in the private sector. If this could have been worked out well then there would not have been any complaint from the private sector--I mean legitimate complaints because there will always be complaints as the ideas are diametrically opposite. We in this country are making an experiment with novel ideas of mixed economy and mixed society. Therefore, we will have to live with it and we must face all obstacles so that we achieve our goal in spite of these difficulties.

The Industrial Policy Resolution has emphasised the question of removal of regional disparity in economic development. For that, Sir, dispersal of industries is a must. That also fits in with the Industrial Policy Resolution and that also fits in with the idea of socialist pattern of society or socialism.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Not with reality.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : My hon. friend may hold his patience. I am coming to that point itself now.

We have seen in this House and also in the various State legislatures the widespread complaint that this task of removal of disparities has not been fulfilled. I do not deny that there has been dispersal of industry in many sectors, but the urge of the people is such, and the population is increasing at such a fast rate and education has spread so enormously and there is so much unemployment particularly among the educated sections and more particularly among the technical and engineering personnel that there is need for greater dispersal of industries.

[ Shri Liladhar Kotoki ]

Then, there are regional considerations which have led to political complications as well. Therefore, all this warrants that more speedy action should be taken in the matter of dispersal of industries in various parts of the country.

I would not mention any particular place because these things are all before Government, and the Planning Commission has got its own unit and the State also have been having there dialogues with the Planning Commission and the Department of Industry regarding these projects. Therefore, I would submit that this aspect should be given topmost attention by Government and particularly this Ministry. Otherwise, there will be no end to the complaints from the various States.

Now, I come to the question of the utilisation of the idle capacity in the public sector industries. Shri D. N. Patodia complained that in certain industries there was large idle capacity. We know that. But then what is the solution ? Today, this competition with the private sector is there. But there is room for the public sector and the various Government departments to take more and more items from the public sector industries. For instance, we have the Irrigation and Power Ministry which requires a number of generators and machinery for irrigation projects, etc. These things are being manufactured in our country and can be manufactured more and more by utilising the idle capacity or by diversifying the heavy engineering industry and the heavy electricals unit. If we could coordinate these things in the Fourth Plan, it would be possible to utilise the idle capacity, and the present loss would not be there. But the difficulty with the sister Ministries is that they do not have enough funds. Even though they may have the schemes ready, the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry does not give sanction to the schemes, and, therefore the full capacity of the public sector undertakings cannot be utilised. I fail to understand this very difficult situation. I would appeal to Government and particularly to the Prime Minister who is not only the head of the government but the Chairman of the Planning Commission to find some way out and make adequate provision so that these public enterprises can serve the best interest of the country, for which purpose they have been set up.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to three schemes that are pending finalisation so far as Assam is concerned ; one is the pulp and paper factory; the other is the cement factory at Bokajan. The third is the petrochemical complex at Gauhati, which directly does not come within the purview of this Ministry. But in the context of the things that I have tried to highlight, this Ministry also has something to do with it and it can do something to see that these three units come up this year and we get the benefit of these projects in the course of the Fourth Plan itself. With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to eliminate regional imbalances in industrial development. (13)].

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Implementation of the Mudaliar Committee recommendations on foreign collaboration in 1967 and its reactionary effect on our economy. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development,

Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Closure of Industrial Estates in different States for want of adequate assistance from the Government. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Growing unutilised capacity in various industries. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Permission granted to foreign companies in Sectors where Indian companies are already operating. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take steps to halt the tendency towards concentration of capital in the country. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take expeditious steps to prevent closure of Textile Mills and Engineering Units. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take action on Monopoly Commission's Report. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take action on Hasan Commission's Report. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Liberalisation of licensing policy in 1966 which helped the Monopoly Houses like Tata and Birla getting more licences. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Permitting foreign collaborators to have majority control over certain key industries. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Development of monopoly by giving credit facilities through Government financial organisations to the big business houses. (27)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Delay in investigation into the funds paid by C.A.C.O. to political parties supporting the decontrol of cement. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Close links between the Government officials and the big business houses. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[ Shri K. Ramani ]

[Failure to bring legislation banning companies donation to political parties despite assurance in Parliament. (30)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to curb the growth of monopolies in the industrial sector. (31)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Non-implementation of the Industrial Policy resolution of 1956 in its real spirit. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Uneven development of industries leading to economic backwardness in certain States. (33)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Lack of funds for payment by National Small Industries Corporation for the development of small scale industry. (34)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/- "

[Failure to give proper protection to small scale engineering Units in Coimbatore District. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100/- "

[Failure to give help to small scale industries under Tamilnadu Government to continue production without stoppage. (36)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to use the service of National Productivity Council where the private company managements arbitrarily fix up workload for intensified exploitation of the workers (37)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100/-."

[Rise in price of cement after decontrol (38]

"That the demand under the head. Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-.

[Failure to curb the price rise of tobacco products (39)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Grip of three big companies over the manufacturing of cigarettes in India. (40)].

SHRI P VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head salt be reduced to Re 1/-."

[Failure to abolish salt tax (41)]

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to take action against companies violating the Company Law. (42)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs 100/-."

[Growing corruption and wasteful expenditure in Khadi and Village Industries Commission. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Mini-

stry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to appoint special commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Birla Companies despite repeated demands. (44)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to establish the Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat in Kerala. (45)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase X-Ray film production in Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company at Nilgiris. (48)].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to take over Cooper Allen & Co., Ltd. Kanpur (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a commission to enquire into the malpractices done by various business houses. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to ban donation to political parties by industrial houses, (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to nationalise British India Corporation. (52)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to industrialise the area lying between Patna and Varanasi. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1./-"

[Failure to expand public sector industries (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in bringing about all-round industrial development in the country. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make the country self-dependent in the field of industries. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to accelerate the pace of development of basic industries, (57)]

[ Shri Ramavatar Shastri ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to industrialise North Bihar (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Slow industrial development of the country. (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to curb monopoly in industries. (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to do away with the policy of donations being given by companies to political parties. (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Hazari Committee to curb monopoly in the country. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to curb monopoly in Trade. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to pay special attention to the development, of Internal Trade. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Giving loans to the undesirable persons and companies in the name of setting up small scale industries. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to lay down a definite policy regarding profit of industrialists. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to protect small industries from competition from big industries. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Allowing industrialists to loot people in the name of profit (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise big industries (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise basic industries (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal

Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise foreign industries. (71)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the National Small Scale Industries Corporation for not maintaining proper accounts particularly for ascertaining idle time, limit of stores. (77)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to targets, rising cost of production, growing idle capacity, reduction of labour efficiency of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (78)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of schemes for educated unemployed, the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives, National Productivity Council, Cement Corporation of India, Instrumentation Ltd., and Paper Corporation. (79)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to restart Hindustan Vehicles Ltd., Phulwari Shariff (Bihar) (80)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to grant financial assistance to Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari Shariff for its expansion. (81)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to take over and restart Gaya Cotton Mills. (82)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a Railway wagons manufacturing factory in Bihar. (83)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to realise the arrears of loans from companies in Bihar. (84)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100/-."

[Failure to pay adequate attention to develop Mica Industry in Bihar. (85)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a Cement Factory in Karvi-Manikpur area in Banda District in U.P. (86)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up industries running with atomic energy in Markundi Karvi-Manikpur area of Banda District of U P. (87)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a glass factory in Bargarh area of Banda District of U.P. (88)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up an aluminium factory in Manikpur area in Banda District of U.P. (89)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100./-."

[ Shri Ramavatar Shastri ]

[Need to set up a paper factory to manufacture paper from bamboo in Karvi-Manikpur area of Banda District of U.P. (90)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a gravel making industry in Banda District. (91)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to pay attention towards the development of Copper Industry in Bihar. (92)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up basic industries in the public sector. (93)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Lack of well planned scheme in regard to the development of Small Scale Industries. (94)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce the establishment expenses of the Economic Advisor to the Government of India. (95)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to end the corruption in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. (96)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to introduce decimal system of weights and measures throughout the country. (97)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check the wasteful expenditure being incurred in the name of development of Khadi Gramodyog. (98)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Corruption in Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan. (99)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affai s be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Futility of Khadi Gramodyog Commission. (100)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check corruption in Khadi Gramodyog Sangh in Bihar. (101)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to speed up the pace of heavy industries in the public sector. (104)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give effective help and encouragement to persons of middle and lower income groups to start on a co-operative basis, small and medium scale industries. (105)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to institute enquiry into the allegations against the Birla group of factories. (106)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to free the public sector undertakings from the overt and covert influence and grip of private monopolies. (107)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take over and rehabilitate the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga, Bihar. (108)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Attempts to permit the shifting of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. to Assam. (109)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to industrialise North Bihar. (111)]

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL (Sagar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to determine a definite policy to lay down profits by industrialists and to look into this aspect properly. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to save small industries from competition from big industries. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to amend licensing policy. (118)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to further accelerate industrial Development. (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to pay special attention to Madhya Pradesh to bring it at par with National Industrial Development ratio.(120)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up industries to manufacture plywood, hardwood and wooden components in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. (121)]

[ Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal ]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to bring about balanced development of industries as a result of which Madhya Pradesh has remained economically backward. (122)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to develop small and cottage industries. (123)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to pay attention towards Adivasi and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh in regard to industrial development. (124)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to set up or help setting up another industry to remove monopoly of Bidi industry and to encourage competition in this field. (125)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to conduct an enquiry to industries engaged in manufacturing tobacco-products. (126)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up a special commission to go into the affairs of Birla concerns. (127)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up a cement factory and small scale industries in Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh. (128)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up industries in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh to exploit mineral wealth available there. (129)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make proper study of industrial potentialities of Goa and prepare a comprehensive plan for the industrial development of Goa. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to nominate a commission to study the difficulties which are hampering the growth of industries in Goa and suggest the ways and means to make proper use of industrial potentialities of that territory. (131)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to remove the shortage of tyres and tubes in the country. (136)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce the price of tyres and tubes. (137)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up adequate number of newsprint factory to meet the shortage of newsprint. (138)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100./-"

[Failure to implement the policy of the industrialisation of villages. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Encouraging corruption in the issue of licences. (140)]

SHRI SHINKRE : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to instal heavy industries in public sector in Goa. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to instal small car and scooters plants in Goa. (142)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to avoid excessive purchases of stores as found by the Commercial Audit report in most State enterprises (143)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by by Rs. 100."

[Failure to look into the corruption in the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangha. (144)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce high prices by an equivalent cut every year in the same percentage as the increase in prices applied to profits and bonus for the benefit of prices in super markets and co-operative institutions. (145)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/--."

[Failure to reduce idle capacity by deepening and extending the schemes of Tax Certificates to all industries, which have an aggregate idle capacity of 30 per cent. and more. (146)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to speed up the industrialization of Bihar. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Interpal

[ Shri Shiva Chandra Jha ]

Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take any fundamental step for industrializing North Bihar. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to curb the concentration process going on in the industrial sector of the economy. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to control the monopolies in the country. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make fundamental changes in the licensing policy of the Government. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Faiure to stop the cornering of the licensing permits in the hands of a few business houses. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to take over and run Asoka Paper Mill, Darbhanga. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up any heavy industry in North Bihar. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up a Canning Factory in North Bihar. (155)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to break the monopoly of 75 families mentioned by Mahalanabis Commission. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to manufacture small cars. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to remove extreme industrial backwardness of Eastern U. P. and North Bihar. (158)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up Central Industries in equal proportion in all the States. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to decentralise the industrial undertakings. (160)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure in industrial development of rural areas (161)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to make the central industries Profitable units. (162)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to utilise the full capacity of the industries. (163)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check misuse of funds in the industries. (164)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to rehabilitate the sick cotton mills. (165)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to end monopoly in the field of industry. (166)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check corruption prevailing in the matter of issuing industrial licences. (167)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to reduce the prices and improve the quality of the goods. (168)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to set up scooter industry in accordance with the demand for scooters. (169)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to make any progress or become self-reliant in regard to scientific know-how in relation to industries. (170)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to stop the Departmental expenditure being incurred in England. (171)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to give protection to the small scale industries. (172)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to make provision for proper training for the development of small scale industries. (173)]

[ Shri Omprakash Tyagi ]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to make the small industries the basis of Indian economy. (174)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to engage the people in the construction work through small industries as in Japan. (175)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to give adequate financial assistance to small industries. (176)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to protect small industries against competition from bigger industries. (177)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check corruption prevailing in Khadi Gramodoyog Sangha. (178)]

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check irregularities and bungling in Small Industries Corporation. (179)]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check the misuse of the photographs of great men and leaders and other religious symbols as trade symbols. (180)]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check the use of naked photographs of women as trade symbols (181)]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-."

[Failure to check the use of national symbols, national flag and the name of the nation as a trade symbol. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disregard to manufacture small tractors suitable to India. (183) ]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to make India self-reliant in regard to agricultural implements. (184) ]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास एवं आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का आमूल चूल विरोध करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे उस ओर के मित्र भी मेरा इस विरोध में साथ देंगे। क्योंकि यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण वे और उनकी सरकार आज सब तरह से बदनाम है। यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार, अनाचार, बेईमानी और शैतानी का बोलबाला

है। यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण आज देश में गरीब और अधिक गरीब हैं और अमीर और अधिक अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और यही वही मन्त्रालय है जिस के कारण आप की पार्टी में भी, आज तांडव नृत्य हो रहा है। इसलिये कम से कम अपने स्वार्थ के हित में मुझे आशा है आप मेरे इस विरोध में साथ देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के उद्देश्यों के बारे में मैं आप के सामने 1968–69 की रिपोर्ट से कुछ अंश पेश करना चाहता हूं। आरम्भ में ही कहा गया है :

> "The Department of Industrial Development is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small scale industries both in the private sector and the public sectors. It formulates the general industrial policy, seeks to promote productivity in the industry and encourages development of industrial co-operatives. This Department is responsible for planning, development and control and assistance to all industries."

सभापति महोदय, क्या यह मंत्रालय अपनी इन घोषित नीतियों में सफल हुआ है ? सफल होना तो दूर रहा, इस ने देश के औद्योगिक विकास में उल्टे रोड़े अटकाये हैं, और जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री पटोदिया जी ने कहा है इस मन्त्रालय का नाम औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय नहीं रख कर इसे औद्योगिक विकास में रोड़े अटकाने वाला मन्त्रालय रखा जाय तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं उन के इस कथन से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं। क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो नियन्त्रण और कंट्रोल्स आये दिन लगाये जा रहे हैं उससे आज देश के व्यापार की स्थिति के बिगड़ने के साथ साथ लोगों में घोर असन्तोष और निराशा की भावना पैदा होती जा रही है।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि दैनिक की आवश्यकता की चीजों के लिये कंट्रोलों के कारण हमें लाइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है, उस भिक्षुक की तरह जो भिक्षा के लिए घन्टों लाईन में खड़ा रहता है। मुझे मेरे एक मित्र की बात याद आती है जब उसने कहा था कि मैं परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे तीन लड़के तो हैं वह चौथा और मुझे दे। जब मैंने पूछा कि आज परिवार नियोजन के युग में तुम्हारी यह प्रार्थना क्या बेतुकी नहीं है ? तो उस ने कहा था कि मैं नौकरी करने वाला आदमी हूं, एक लड़का दूध लेने जाता है, दूसरा राशन के लिये जाता है, तीसरे को कीरोसिन के लिये भेजता है और चौथा मुझे और चाहिये था कि अगर घर में कोई और काम हो जाय तो वह मुझे उसमें सहायता कर सके।

**15.18 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर हमारे देश के सम्पूर्ण औद्योगिक विकास की जिम्मेदारी है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने उद्योग हैं उन में से कुछ दूसरे मंत्रालयों के अधीन अवश्य हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको टेक्नीकल गाइडेंस् देने की जिम्मेदारी इसी मंत्रालय की है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर्स में भी जितने कारखाने हैं आज उन को सलाह देने की जिम्मेदारी भी इस पर है। गांवों के औद्योगीकरण की जिम्मेदारी भी इसी के ऊपर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के पहले कुछ रूरल इन्डस्ट्रियेलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहूंगा। आज देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और यह आवश्यक था कि सबसे पहले हमारी सरकार और हमारा यह मन्त्रालय गांवों के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान देता। कहा तो यह जाता है कि भारतवर्ष

[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन कृषि की अवहेलना हमने की है । उसकी तरफ हमने पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है किन्तु कृषि के सम्बन्ध में न यह बोलने का अवसर है और न अभी मैं इस विषय में कुछ कहना ही चाहता हूं ।

कृषि के साथ साथ दूसरे नम्बर पर आते है छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग । जब हमारे पूज्य महात्माजी ने चर्खे और हाथकर्घे का सदेश भारत को दिया था, तो उनका उद्देश्य केवल चर्खे से सूत निकालने का ही नहीं था । आज हमारे मित्र जो उस ओर बैठे हैं और जो महात्मा जी के नाम पर आये दिन शपथ खाते रहते है तथा उनके नाम की कमाई खाते हैं, आज उन के सन्देश को भूलते रहे है । आज हम उनकी जन्म शताब्दी मना रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने गांवों की दशा सुधारने के लिए जो योजना बनाई थी, हम उसको भूल गये ? आज हम उसका जरा भी ख्याल तक नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब महात्मा जी ने स्वयं चर्खा चलाना शुरू किया तो उनका समय बहुत अमूल्य था । किन्तु उस चर्खे के भीतर उनका एक बहुत बड़ा सन्देश था और वह यह था कि हमारे देश की जनता बेकार है, उसको कुछ काम चाहिए । अपने बेकारी के क्षणों में अगर वह चार आने और आठ आने, उस वक्त यह रकम बहुत काफी थी, कमा लेता है, तो उससे उसको बहुत सहारा होगा ।

आज हम बेलगाड़ी के युग से बहुत आगे बढ़ गये है और हम कम से कम, वकील प० जवाहरलाल जी के, साइकिल के युग में आ गये है । इसलिए चर्खे के स्थान पर अगर हम अम्बर चर्खे या बिजली से चलने वाले कुछ स्पिंडिल्स या पावरलूम्स को अपनावे तो महात्मा जी की आत्मा को कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांवों में अब बहुत जगह बिजली आ गई है और कल हमारे माननीय सिंचाई विद्युत मन्त्री ने कहा था कि उनकी यह धारणा है कि कुछ ही वर्षों में वे भारतवर्ष के प्रत्येक गांव में बिजली पहुंचा देगें । लेकिन गांवों में जो अभी भी बिजली दी जा रही है, क्या उसका पूरा उपयोग हो रहा है । छोटे छोटे नये उद्योग आरम्भ करने की दिशा में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है लेकिन उल्टे जो लोग स्वयं अपने छोटे मोटे उद्योग आरम्भ कर रहे है, उनकी राह में वह रोड़े अटका रही है । मैं बिहार की एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । बिहार में ग्रीन रेवोलूशन के बाद खेतों में कुछ पैदावार अच्छी हुई और बाद में लोगों ने छोटे छोटे हाकलर्स लगाए, जिनमें धान को कूट कर चावल निकाला जाता है, गेहूं को पीसकर आटा बनाया जाता है और सरसों को पेर कर तेल निकाला जाता है । उन छोटी छोटी आटा चक्कियों और हालर्स के साथ हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने जो विमाता का व्यवहार किया है, उसके लिये मैं इस सरकार की जितनी भी भर्त्सना करूं थोड़ी है । आज बिहार के लोग गरीब हैं, वे कुछ ऊपर उठना चाहते है, सरकार का सहारा उनको चाहिए लेकिन सरकार उनको सहारा देने के बदले में उनकी कमर तोड़ रही है । आज इन छोटे छोटे हालर और आटा चक्कियों पर नियन्त्रण हो रहा है । मैं आपके सामने इस संदर्भ में देवघर अंचल से मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है, उसके कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । यह पत्र बिहार आटा चक्की एवं राइस हालर एसोसियेशन के मन्त्री की तरफ से आया है । वे लिखते हैं :—

> "अन्नोत्पादन के बाद उसे खाने लायक बनाने के लिए छोटी छोटी हालर मशीनें और चक्कियां जिले में प्राय : सर्वत्र है और यहां उन्होंने कुटीर उद्योग का रूप पा लिया है । विगत कई दशकों से किसान एवं उपभोक्ता दोनों ही समाजों के अन्न

की छटाई, कुटाई एवं पिसाई सस्ती दर में कर सुदूर ग्रामों तक हम उनकी सेवा समान रूप से करते आ रहे है। इस प्रकार हमारे हजारों परिवारों का भरण पोषण भी किसी प्रकार हो जाता है।" फिर वे आगे लिखते है :-

"मार्च 1968 में घोषित बिजली की नयी दरों मे इस बार एक विशेष अधिभार (Fixed charge-levy) लादा गया है जो अनुमानत : दस रुपये प्रति हार्स पावर प्रतिमाह है।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह फिक्स्ड चार्ज लेवी लग जाने से करीब करीब एक मशीन पर 200 रुपये प्रतिमाह का अधिक खर्च बढ़ जाता है। अब आप यह बताइए कि जो छोटे छोटे इंजन और छोटी मशीनें लगाकर दो सौ तीन सौ या चार सौ रुपये पैदा कर सकते है या करते है, वे किस प्रकार इतने बड़े अधिभार को वहन कर सकते हैं। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बिहार में सब जगह ये आटा चक्कियां और हालर्स सब बन्द होते जा रहे है।

लोगों की कुछ आदत ऐसी बदल गई है कि पहले तो वे घरों में टंकी में चावल कूट लिया करते थे लेकिन अब मिलों में जाना पड़ता है। उनको अपने धान को कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है और चावल को अधिक दामों पर लेना पड़ता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार की ऐसी नीति है जिसको लोग इन दि मैनेजर पालिसी कहते है, जहां उन्हें बचत करनी चाहिए वहां तो वे बचत नहीं करते है और जहां बचत की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, उस ओर अपने आप दौड़ते है। बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियों में जो बिजली दी जाती है वह, बहुत कम दर पर दी जाती है। लेकिन इन छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये आवश्यक बिजली पर अधिभार बढ़ाया जाता है।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं पावरलूम्स का दूंगा। आज हमारे देश में पावरलूम्स पर काफी अच्छा कपड़ा बनाया जाता है। अभी मेरे पास पानीपत से मेरे एक मित्र आए हैं। उन्होंने मुझे कुछ कपड़ा दिखाया है। आज जो कपड़ा पावरलूम्स पर बनता है वह बड़ा अच्छा बनता है। उनका विदेशों में निर्यात होता है। अमरीका में इसका बड़ा अच्छा मार्केट है किन्तु इनका जो उत्पादन पर खर्च हो रहा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है और अभी जो नीति अपनाई जा रही है, उससे यह उत्पादन खर्च और काफी बढ़ जाएगा। पहले जहां पावरलूम्स पर 25 रुपये प्रति पावरलूम के हिसाब से चार्ज लिया जाता था, आज वह बढ़ाकर 15 पर सेन्ट एडवलोरम की दर से कर दिया गया है। मुझ से कहा गया है कि जहां 100 रुपये एक चार यूनिट वाले पावरलूम को देने पड़ते थे, वहां अब करीब करीब 50 या 60 हजार रुपये देने पड़ेंगें। अब बताइए यह छोटा सा उद्योग इतने अधिक भार को कैसे वहन कर सकता है। नतीजा यह होगा और हो रहा है कि जितने पावरलूम्स हैं, वे बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। पिलखवा, पानीपत और दूसरी जगह जितने भी पावरलूम्स है करीब करीब बन्द होते जा रहे है। मैंने सुना है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय को उन्होंने एक ज्ञापन भी पेश किया है, जिसमें उन्होंने प्रार्थना की है कि कम से कम उन पर से यह ड्यूटी हटा दी जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दो चार बातें पब्लिक सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में, जहां तक मेरा और मेरी पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, हम किसी इज्म के पिछलग्गू नहीं हैं। हम राष्ट्रवादी है और हम उस सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं जिसमें राष्ट्र का हित हो चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर द्वारा हो और चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा हो। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के नाम पर देश में जितनी बरबादी हो रही है, देश का जितना बड़ा नुक-

[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

सान हो रहा है, उस पर सभी विचारवान पुरुषों को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है खास कर इस सदन के सदस्यों को जिनके ऊपर सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी है। आज विदेशों से कर्जा लेकर और तकनीकी सहायता लेकर हमने जितने बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाए है, उनमें घाटा हो रहा है। अभी आपने सुना, हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि कुछ कारखानों में घाटा है, कुछ में लाभ है। लेकिन अभी जो हमें एक मेमोरेन्डम पब्लिक सेक्टर का मिला है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि 1969 की जनवरी तक जहां हमने 3500 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, वहां हमको करीब करीब 35 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश गरीब है और इस प्रकार इतना बड़ा नुकसान कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर क्यों इन पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों मे इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि इन में नुकसान होने के कुछ कारण ऐसे भी है जिनकी ओर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है। यह सरकार ऐसे लोगों को उन कारखानों के संचालन का भार देती है जो यह भी नहीं जानते कि कारखाना किस चिड़िया का नाम है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं श्री केशवदेव मालवीय जी का नाम पेश करता हूं। वह एक हारे हुए राजनैतिक व्यक्ति हैं और उन्हें व्यापार में कभी कोई अनुभव नहीं था। फिर भी उन्हें पेंशन में रांची हैवी इंजीनियरिंग के ऊपर बैठा दिया गया। वहां की दशा क्या है? हमारे उस हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग, रांची के कारखाने में आवश्यकता से अधिक लोग है। आदमी जरूरत से ज्यादा रख लिये गये लेकिन काम कोई करता है या नहीं इस देखने वाला कोई नहीं। चीज अच्छी बनती है या नहीं उसे सम्भालने वाला कोई नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि वहां एक संचालक चाहिए इसलिए संचालक के नाम मे आप एक मूर्ती को वहां बैठा देते हैं। इसके अलावा आप कुछ जगहों पर आई० ए० एस० के अनुभवहीन तथा अनुभवशून्य जवानों को भेजते हैं जिन्हें व्यापार की कोई जानकारी नहीं होती। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री को सलाह दूंगा कि कम से कम इन पब्लिक सेक्टरों के व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों में वे ऐसे अनुभवी व्यापारियों को लायें जोकि उस विषय के माहिर हों जो कि उस पेशे का सचालने करने वाले हों। यदि वह राजी मे इस काम के लिए आगे नहीं आते हैं तो मै कहूंगा कि सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये जिससे हम जबरदस्ती उन्हें वहां ले जाकर बैठा सकें। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि कोई टाटा या कोई बिडला यदि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कारखाने को सम्भाल लेता है तो कम से कम आज उन कारखानों की जो दशा है उसे वह नहीं होने देगा। लेकिन आज की स्थिति में टाटा और बिडला उन कारखानों को सम्भालने के लिए आ नहीं सकते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण दूंगा। चाणक्य हमारे यहां एक बहुत बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ हो चुके हैं और चाणक्य आज भी हमारी राजनीति के आदर्श है। चाणक्य ने चन्द्रगुप्त के द्वारा निष्कंटक राज्य करने के लिए यह निश्चय किया था कि जब तक राक्षस उसका मन्त्री न बन जाये तब तक उस का राज्य निष्कंटक नहीं हो सकता। राक्षस किसी भी हालत में चन्द्रगुप्त का मन्त्री बनने और उसकी सेवा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होना चाहता था क्योंकि वह नन्द का बहुत बड़ा भक्त था। चन्द्रगुप्त ने नन्द की हत्या की थी, राक्षस उन का प्रधान मंत्री था और चूंकि वह बड़ा स्वामिभक्त था इसलिए वह नहीं चाहता था कि अपने मालिकों के हत्यारों की वह सेवा करे। लेकिन चाणक्य ने अपनी कूटनीति के बल से राक्षस को मजबूर किया। इतिहास बतलाता है कि किस प्रकार राक्षस के चन्द्रगुप्त का प्रधान मन्त्री

बनने से चन्द्रगुप्त का साम्राज्य निष्कंटक हो गया । इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम आप ऐसे लोगों को उन कारखानों के संचालन का भार दें जिन्हें कि कारखाने चलाने का अनुभव हो न कि इस तरह के अनुभवहीन व विवेकशून्य लोगों को वहां पर बैठा दिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस मन्त्रालय की सन् 1968–69 की रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं । पेज 7 पर मन्त्री जी फरमाते हैं :

> "The progress of all industries, and particularly of those affected by recession, was constantly kept under review with a view to taking such steps as might contribute to help recovery. At the policy level, the Government took several steps to counteract the recessionary trends in the industrial sector. Important among these were (a) advance placement of orders on private firms by the public sector, particularly by the Railways; (b) selective credit measures for reviving home demand, especially for engineering products; (c) relaxation of controls on industry and (d) renewed emphasis on export promotion as a means of offsetting the slackness in domestic sales of industrial goods."

इस समय हमारे भाई श्री रणधीरसिंह यहां नहीं हैं वरना उन के यहां यह कहावत बहुत प्रसिद्ध है :

"देवी सियानी तो हो लेकिन खसम मरने के बाद" ।

आप इन कन्ट्रोल्स को हटाने की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह बुद्धि पहले उन को क्यों नहीं आई ? हमारे माननीय उप प्रधान मन्त्री और वित्त मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई ने भी जब 27 मार्च को वे दिल्ली में एक गोष्ठी का उद्घाटन कर रहे थे तो कहा था :

> "The Government could not claim that it was exercising controls over industry and trade prudently. We have to be constantly aware of the shortcomings in the working of these controls."

फिर आगे चलकर वह कहते हैं :

> "Some controls were necessary, for, through these the Government could check the concentration of economic power in a few hands. Controls were not for restriction but development and advancement of the economy."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन कन्ट्रोलों के रहते जो एकोनामिक पावर का कसन्ट्रेशन कुछ हाथों में हो रहा है वह रुका है ? आज कन्ट्रोलों के कारण ही हम देखते हैं कि देश में कुछ लोगों के पास, धन का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है इसलिए आज यह कहते हैं कि हमें कन्ट्रोलों को लगाने के लिए, कन्ट्रोलों को रखने के लिए एक अकलमन्दी से काम करना पड़ेगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तक उनकी अकलमन्दी कहां चली गई थी ? आज तक उन्होंने अकलमन्दी से काम क्यों नहीं किया ? लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि बेटर लेट दैन नेवर जब भी उन्हें सुबुद्धि आ जाये वे कन्ट्रोलों को हटा दें और यदि वह ऐसा करेंगे तो देश और सम्पूर्ण समाज का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा ।

अब मैं केवल दो शब्द प्राइवेट सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा । प्राइवेट सेक्टर की गाईडेंस की जिम्मेदारी भी इसी मन्त्रालय के ऊपर है । वह फले, फूले, उसका काम अच्छे तरीके से चले किन्तु आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों की क्या अवस्था हो रही है ? हमारे यहां देश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के चार उद्योग प्रधान हैं, कौटन, जूट, शुगर और टी लेकिन आज यह चारों उद्योग रुग्ण से रुग्णातर होते जा रहे हैं । कौटन को कहा जाता है कि वो बीमार है, हमारी जूट इन्डस्ट्री को सन्निपात हो रहा है,

[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

चीनी को जुकाम हो रहा है और चाय के बागानों में कीड़ा लग रहा है । आज ऐसी अवस्था क्यों है ? इन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हमारे उद्योगों में करोड़ों व अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है । आज वह सम्पत्ति एक तरीके से कोयला होती जा रही है । चीनी के उद्योगों में करीब करीब 2624 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है । उस के भीतर और उसके ऊपर 2 करोड़ लोग के करीब निर्भर रहते हैं । इसी तरीके से जूट, कौटन और टी की हालत है ।

हमारे यहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स के छोटे छोटे बहुत से कारखाने हैं लेकिन आज उन छोटे छोटे कारखानों के पास काम नहीं है । आज उनके पास आर्डर्स नहीं हैं । वे कारखाने रेलवे और सरकार के आर्डर्स पर ज्यादातर निर्भर करते थे । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज मजदूरों में असन्तोष है, कारखानों के मालिकों में असन्तोष है । कारखानों के मालिकान अपने अपने कारखाने बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो मजदूर उनका घेराव करते हैं । यहां मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं घेरावों का पक्षपाती नहीं हूं । मैं घेरावों को एक अनुचित एवं अमानुषिक कार्य समझता हूं । लेकिन आखिर उन बेचारे मजदूरों को भी तो जीने का हक है और उन्हें इस के लिए काम चाहिए । मुसीबत तो यह है कि बेचारे कारखानों के मालिकान मजदूरों को काम दें भी तो कहां से दें ? उन के पास काम ही नहीं है । उसके लिए हमारी सरकार जिम्मेदार है । मैं मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में हमारे जितने इन्जीनियरिंग के कारखाने हैं उन के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि उन को पूरा काम मिले । उन के पास पूरे आर्डर्स रहें जिससे मालिक और मजदूर दोनों खुश हो सकें ।

आज हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल की इनकम-टैक्स की आमदनी भी कम होती जा रही है । इसका कारण यह है कि कारखानों में पूरा काम नहीं होता है और कारखानों में लाभ नहीं होता है । जब काम नहीं होगा तो लाभ कहां से होगा ? फलस्वरूप वहां नुकसान होता जा रहा है । इसलिए वित्तमन्त्री जी को जो कोष खाली होता जा रहा है । उसको खाली न होने देने की चिन्ता होनी चाहिए । अगर कारखानों को पूरा काम मिलेगा, तो मिल-मालिकों और मजदूरों को भी सन्तोष होगा और इस तरह से किसानों और मजदूरों को रोजी मिलेगी और देश में खुशहाली आयेगी ।

अन्त में मैं लघु, गृह और कुटीर उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । अभी भी हमारे देश में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को चलाने की बहुत गुंजाइश है । बिजली के अधिक उत्पादन के कारण इस काम में बड़ी आसानी हो सकती है । आज गांवों में हमारे लोग अधिक बसते हैं । वे हमेशा बड़े बड़े कारखानों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं मजदूरी करने के लिये । लेकिन भारतवर्ष की परम्परा के अनुसार कोई भी आदमी चाहे वह गरीब मजदूर हो या किसान हो, किसी दूसरे की नौकरी नहीं करना चाहता है । वह अपने पैरों पर स्वयं खड़ा होना चाहता है । इसलिये सरकार सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के आधार पर उनको छोटे छोटे कारखाने और लघु उद्योग चलाने में मदद करें ।

**श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** ( टीकमगढ़ ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उद्योग मन्त्रालय की मांगे प्रस्तुत हैं मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । आज हमारे देश को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये बीस वर्ष हो गये और यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश का बिल्कुल विकास नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन यदि हम 1946 के पूर्व के भारत को देखें और 1947 के बाद देखें, और मालूम करें कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में क्या प्रयत्न

किया गया है, तो हमको पता चल जाता है कि इस दिशा में सन्तोषजनक उन्नति हुई है। लेकिन हम ने जितनी बड़ी धन राशि अपने बड़े उद्योगों में लगा रखी है, लेकिन उस से हम जितनी अपेक्षा करते थे, उतना लाभ हमें नहीं मिल पाया, उस से हमें काफी घाटा रहा है। उसमें बहुत सी अड़चने आई हैं। हमको बहुत सी मशीनें बाहर से मगानी पड़ीं। उन में से कुछ मशीनें हम को ऐसी भी मिली हैं जो वास्तव में हमारे कारखाने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है। ऐसी खबर है कि जो हमारा रांची का भारी इन्जीनियरिंग कारखाना है उस के लिये जो मशीन रूस से आई हैं, उन से काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह काफी पुरानी हैं और उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। कहा जाता है कि वहां रिसेशन है, काम नहीं हुआ है और मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं। इसलिये सरकार को इस बात को देखना चाहिये किस कारखाने के लिये कौन सी मशीनें उपयुक्त हैं और हमको कौन सा माल तथा सामान तैयार करना है।

आज हमको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में संसार के दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला करना है। हमारे देश मे जो चीजें उत्पन्न होती हैं उन्हीं से हम अपने देश के कारखानों को चलायें। हमें चाहिये कि जो बाहर से लाया गया धन है उस को हम कैसे वापस करें और उस से हम विदेशी मुद्रा कैसे कमाय। हमारे यहां जो माल उत्पादित होगा उस से हम ऐसा कर सकते है।

आज हमारे देश के विषय में एक बात की बड़ी आलोचना की जा रही है। हमारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दो प्रकार के कारखाने हैं। एक तो राजकीय क्षेत्र में और दूसरे व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में। राजकीय क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने हैं वह वास्तव में ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में हैं जिनको उन का अनुभव नहीं होता। वहां पर आई ए एस आफिसर रखे जाते हैं जिनको यह पता नहीं होता कि अमुक उद्योग के लिये किस प्रकार के अनुभवी आदमी रक्खे जायें। सरकार से मेरा सुझाव है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जितने भी कारखाने हैं उन में उस उद्योगों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले और उद्योगों की जानकारी रखने वाले लोगों को रखना चाहिये, जिस से कि उन में हमें नुकसान न हो।

एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में जहां हमने देश के औद्योगीकरण में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की की है, हमको दूसरी तरफ बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुँचता है जब हम देखते हैं कि एक छोटे से कस्बे या छोटे से शहर की आबादी, जो पहले 4 लाख थी, आज वह 20 लाख हो गई है और जिस गांव की आबादी 2,000 थी वह घट कर 500 रह गई है। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पहले जो उद्योग धन्धे चलते थे, जैसे कपड़े की बुनाई का काम, लोहारी का काम, या दूसरे लघु और कुटीर उद्योग, उन में काम करने वाले लोग भाग कर शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं और वह उद्योग धन्धे चौपट हो रहे हैं। शहरों की लालच के कारण सारे उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण होता जा रहा है और देहात के धन्धे चौपट हो गये हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा। हमारे देश में साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं और शहरों की सख्या बहुत ही कम है अगर सारी की सारी सम्पत्ति वहीं इकट्ठी कर दी जाये तो सामाजिक दृष्टि से और सम्पत्ति के बटवारे की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। आज हम अपने गांवों की तरफ क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? अगर हम गांवों की प्रगति को पीछे रक्खेंगे, तो हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

ऐसी दिशा में मैं आप से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये। क्योंकि अगर हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने केवल शहरों में ही खोले गये तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो शहरों के लड़के इन्जी-

[ श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार ]

नियरिंग या दूसरे मशीनी काम सीख कर आते हैं उन को वहां पर नौकरियों में लगा लिया जायेगा और हमारे देहात के लड़के जो हाई स्कूल या इंटरमीडिएट तक पढ़े होते हैं उन को कोई नहीं पूछेगा । वह लोग आज शहरों में मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उन को कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । इस लिये अब जो भी कारखाने खोले जायें वह जिला स्तर पर या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खोले जायें जिस में कि देहात के लोगों को काम करने का अवसर मिल सके, उन्हें तरक्की करने का अवसर मिल सके, आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल सके ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए हैं । उन की तरफ हमने आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । बुन्देलखण्ड में माताटीला बांध बनाया गया 32 करोड़ की लागत से । वहां बिजली बन कर कानपुर और बनारस के कारखाने चलाती है, वह दूसरे शहरों में जाती है, लेकिन वहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा टीकमगढ़ जिले के तिवाड़ी क्षेत्र को बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है जिससे लोग सिंचाई एवं उद्योगों में उस का उपयोग कर लेते । लेकिन उन को बिजली नहीं मिलती । अगर बिजली मिल जाये तो उस से छोटे उद्योग धन्धे भी चल सकते हैं । लेकिन इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने भी हमारे बिजली के कारखाने हैं उन से सब से पहले देहातों को बिजली दी जाये और जो छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं उन को चलाया जाये ।

अभी बहुत से लोगों ने सरकार का ध्यान ग्रुप लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी की ओर दिलाया और इस बात की मांग की कि उस पर कन्ट्रोल हटाया जाये ताकि हमें लाइसेन्स आसानी से मिलने लगें । लेकिन मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं । क्योंकि हम देखते है कि जितने बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं वह अपने लड़कों के नाम से अपने कुटम्बियों के नाम से और दूसरे लोगों के नाम से लाइसेन्स ले लेते हैं । अगर कोई ग्रुप बना कर लाइसेन्स लेना चाहे तो सरकार को पूरी तरह से जांच कर के किसी को लाइसेन्स देना चाहिये ।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । हमारे यहां पर कपड़े मिलें हैं, लेकिन भोपाल की कपड़ा मिल तीन साल से तथा, उज्जैन की कपड़ा मिल और इन्दौर की कपड़ा मिल बन्द पड़ी है । मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक निगम ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा कि वहां पर 100 स्वाचालित करघे लगाने के लाइसेन्स दिये जायें लेकिन सरकार ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी नीति नहीं है कि हम दूसरे लोगों को अधिक लाइसेन्स दें । जब हम चाहते हैं कि बिजली से चलने वाले कारखाने देहातों में हों तो क्या उन को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये ।

आज मिलों में क्या हो रहा है ? आज कपड़ा मिलों में आटोमेटाइजेशन करने के लिये जो मशीनें लगा दी गई हैं उन का प्रभाव यह हुआ कि जहां सोलह आदमी काम करते थे वहां अब चार आदमी काम करते हैं । बारह आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं । कपड़ा मिलों में हजारों आदमी काम करते थे, आज वह बेकार हो रहे हैं । मैं देश में यह चीज उचित नहीं समझता हूं । आज सरकार को बिजली से नये स्वाचालित करघे लगाने की मन्जूरी देनी चाहिये । ताकि मध्यप्रदेश के इन लोगों को रोजी मिले । आज जो लोग इस की जानकारी और अनुभव रखते हैं उन को प्रदेश की सरकार कर्ज देने के लिये तैयार है ।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश से जो दो तीन सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियां खोलने का प्रस्ताव आया है, उस के लिये उद्योग मन्त्री अपनी मन्जूरी दें ।

अपने देश में आज खेती के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की हुई है । और मध्य प्रदेश में भी प्रगति हुई है। मेरे जिले टीकमगढ़ में पिछले वर्ष काफी गेहूं पैदा हुआ । तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक पार्टी को लाइसेन्स दिया है कि वह फ्लोर मिल लगाए केन्द्र सरकार के पास मन्जूरी के लिये दरख्वास्त पड़ी है । आप उस को मन्जूर कर दें ताकि वहां जो गेहूं पैदा हो वहां के लोग उस को उचित दामों पर खरीद लें और आटा सूजी मैदा बना कर बेचे ताकि किसानों को उन की मेहनत का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मांगो का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : ( Mettur ) Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome back the Hon. Minister from his illness. I hope that with the improved vigour, he will try to improve the health of the industrial sector also.

Unfortunately our experience has been that this Department which is mainly responsible for the active industrialisation of this country and is entrusted with the task of curbing concentration of wealth and monopoly and is also responsible for evenly distributing industries and seeing that there is no regional imbalance in different regions of our country has miserably failed in all these tasks.

When I see the delay and the ordeal that not only the private enterpreneurs , but even the State Government corporations and some public sector ventures undergo in getting clearance from the Ministry , sometimes I think that the credit goes to the enterpreneurs for organising so many industries in this country. When they make an application for licence the delay or time consumed in clearing the licence is such an ardous and slow process that we have to commend their perseverence . It looks as though that in spite of the Government these industries have come up and not because of the help and assistance given by this Government.

The Government do claim that of late they have improved their processing and they have expedited the clearance and whenever an application is received for licence within two or three weeks it is scrutinised and the letter of indent is issued. So, they seem to think that everything is okay. Unfortunately, we cannot go by their words or assurance. We are rather more guided by what we see all around us. I would like to give a few examples as to why I make this charge against the Government.

For example, there was a proposal to set up a fertiliser project at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu for manufacturing 6.4 lakh tonnes of concentrated granular fertiliser with Italian collaboration. This was mooted by the State Industrial Development Corporation and not by any private body. All the arrangements were made and after all the preparations they applied for licence and I reliably learn that for the last four or five months, they are yet to get the clearance from Delhi.

Then again, there was another proposal for setting up a heavy plates and vessels project with Rumanian collaboration. I do not know what has happened to that.

Then again, there was a licence issued to a private party for an earth-moving equipment plant. We have been hearnig about in on many occasions on the floor of the House during Question Hours and also during other occasions that the Government, as an afterthought, seem to have put some hurdles in the way of that private party to go ahead with the project. If at all Government think differently, why should they in the beginning issue licence at all ? As I understand planning, they should have a clear-cut policy and undication as to their requirements, potentials and their resources If these are not there, how are they going to make allocations to the private sector or

[ Shri S. Kandappan ]

public sector ? If they do not have even this basic assessment of the situation, I wonder how they are going to have active industrialisation in this country ?

Now, another example. We were told about an year back that there was going to be a factory licensed for the manufacture of polyster staple fibre and one TNK & Co. got a letter of indent and subsequently on some flimsy grounds that was cancelled. I was told that some other applicant was considered; I do not know whether the licence was given. Whether might be the attitude of Government, I do not understand and the delay of this kind, because we were told a year back on the floor of the Assembly by our late lamented Chief Minister, Anna, on the strength of an understanding given to him that we are getting the licence very shortly. I do not know how long this short duration is going to last. If this is going to be the attitude, I wonder how the Ministry could expect us to compliment it on its performance.

Even the other day in answer to a question-starred question No. 837 they stated that during the period from January to November 1968, 191 licences have been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for different States. I would like to know how many licences were issued to applicants from my State. I raise it for this reason : they talk very loudly about dispersal of industries to various regions and they seem to be very keen about developing all the regions of the country, but in spite of this claim, and appearance things are unfortunately taking a very different turn, and a very bad turn at that. We find concentration only at a few places we also see concentration and monopoly in certain hands and that is not curbed at all. As to what has happened to this tendency inspite of promises to the contrary, I will come to it later on.

So I would like to plead with the Minister that if at all he is serious, he should make up his mind. After all, in this country, every party is going to live with the private-and public-sectors. I do not think any Swatantra man would claim that we have to scrap the public sector altogether; nor for that matter would any Communist demand today that we should altogether close down the private sector. Everybody wants the development of this country. There are no two opinions on that. But the process should be quicker. He should see to it that all areas get their due, that backward areas receive much better preferential treatment than the already developed ones. If Government cannot have their licensing policy in such a way as to distribute industry evenly, it will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. I hope the hon. Minister will take some steps to correct the imbalance existing in our country in our economy in different regions.

Here I would like to point out one more important thing. In spite of the lip-sympathy they have often been paying to the small industrial sector, it has been totally neglected. The Fourth Plan allocations make a very dismal reading. I find from the notes supplied by Government that a sub-group of the Planning Commission headed by one Shri Balachandran went into this question and has proposed certain allocations; Central sector schemes Rs. 70.44 crores ; small scale industries in the State sector Rs. 145 crores; industrial estates Rs. 20 crores, altogether a total outlay of Rs. 235.44 crores. Then the Planning Commission after consideration - I do not know what went into that consideration - just slashed it to half. They came to the conclusion that for the Central sector schemes Rs. 30 crores are enough, for small scale industries in the State sector Rs. 67.70 crores would do and for industrial estates Rs. 18.40 crores would suffice. Altogether they have now permitted an investment of Rs. 120.10 crores.

**16 hrs.**

This is not only a meagre amount but even the tempo already created will be slackened. I wonder on what basis the Planning Commission is acting. It looks as though it is becoming a menace to this country... (*Interruptions.*) When an application comes, the concerned ministry processes it for six month or a year and then this licen-

sing ministry processes it and then the Planning Commission processes it; at some place or other there is either a total rejection or some fault is found and there the matter ends. The entrepreneur loses his initiative. There must be some kind of coordination and an end to this longdrawn process. The small-industries sector is of such importance that I am sure the hon. Minister Mr. Ahmend is conscious about it. It will help decentralisation. We have all along been talking parrot like that we want to decentralise. This is the sector which can go to all the nook and corner of the country and thus help in the decentralisation process. There is no scope for concentration of wealth and the small-income man and the middle-income man can hope to earn more than what they are getting from the dry lands which always depend upon the vagaries of the weather. For this the Government should come in a very big way to do something and to offer some incentive. If there is no incentive, neither the State nor the Centre can hope to succeed in industrialising the rural sector. I do not have much time; otherwise, I would have elaborated this point. I am sure that the past performance is so poor that even the Minister has got to admit it. With regard to the industrial estates particularly in the rural areas, even the installed capacity is lying idle because assistance in sufficient qantum is not forthcoming from the Centre or the State. I would refer to one other very important thing. They had an evaluation study group and it made certain recommendations. The other day during the question hour we had some questions about this and from its recommendations I find that they were of the opinion that incentives for rural industrialisation must be given on an increased scale and that otherwise we could not hope to help the rural sector.

I have some important points to make and I shall try to do so within the short time at my disposal. Government have said that the ancillary industries in the small scale sector are able to manufacture and supply components at a lower price because of the low overhead charges. But still they say that because the public sector as well as the private sector-the large units in them-are reluctant to take this production from the small units, they are suffering. They have given another reason that they do not have adequate trained technical staff. Both the reasons do not sound very convincing. I wonder why the public sector should be reluctant to purchase their components and other things from the small units if the price is low. This is a very strange logic that they advance. I hope if they take an earnest and serious effort they can rectify these things.

Another important matter is about the small car. Everybody is talking about it. I would only like to mention this: that we have begun to talk about this small car even before space research was started in the world. And now, we are told that within a year or so they will be reaching the moon, but I do not know whether we are ever going to reach the stage of having a small car. So many committees and so many reports and so much of consideration have been there, and again, here the Planning Commission seems to be coming in the way according to the note that they have supplied.

SHRI UMANATH : Birlas.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Anyway, they do not say it. They say that the Planning Commission is coming in the way. I hope they will do something about it. With regard to agro-industries also-, in the morning a question was raised about it-it looks very important to me, particularly with respect to the tractors. The Agricultural Ministry has assesssed the demand of tractors by the end of the third Plan as 90,000 per annum, whereas the Planning Commission has assessed the demand as 65.000 per annum. I do not know which assessment they are going to follow. Probably they have to follow the assessment of the Agricultural Ministry. In that case, I doubt very much whether they would be getting the co-operation and help that they should get from the Planning Commission, and I do not know also whether the ministry of international trade will be helpful to this Ministry for that purpose, in getting the import that is necessary. So, this is a very vital field in which

[ Shri S. Kandappan ]

I think the Minister should exert himself to the maximum so that the farmers in this country and the production also do not suffer.

My last point is about the curbing of the monopolists and the banning of company donations. With these points, I would conclude. The report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was submitted long ago. After that, we were repeatedly told that the Government is going to do something in that regard. Now, as per the earlier report, the assets as assessed by that Commission, of 75 business groups, were of the order of Rs. 2,606 crores. Afterwards, they did not have any compilation of the figures, but they did give for a few families as to how much it has increased after 1963-64. I take only three instances. In Birla group, they have given this figure: in 1963-64, it was Rs. 292.7 crores; and now it is Rs. 480 crores. The increase is 64 per cent. In Tatas, it was Rs. 417 7 crores in 1963-64 now, it is Rs. 547 crores. The increase is 30.9 per cent. In Maffatlals, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 45.9 crores; now, it is Rs. 106.4 crores. The increase is 131.8 percent. My question is this. If, after the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the Government have acted, how is it that this has come about ? In what way they have acted ? Is it not correct to assume that instead of curbing the monopolies, they themselves created these monopolies and tried to help them ? That is the conclusion we have to come to, unless the Government is in a position to advance the reasons as to how it happened, in spite of their awareness to the contrary.

Then, about banning of company donations, I do not know whether they are going to ban it at all. Last year, they raised the issue, and you know, Sir, in the Congress party there was a lot of obstacle for them, but I am not taking this as a party issue. Now, it is high time, because, in a sense, the public is losing confidence in the political parties and politician in this country. Unless we prove that we are above board, and to clean our political life and to project an image in the public, people will lose faith in democracy. So in the interests of our democracy, I think Government must come forward to ban company donations to political parties.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir, I heard the professional mourners of the public sector from the opposition. The Swatantra Party dreams of going to the moon but begins with the talk of the merger of industrial estates on technological and scientific reasons.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Is he a professional drum-beater, Sir ?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Therefore, we shall not be guided by these professional mourners when they attack the illustrious head of the Ministry of Industrial Development. They said, it is the Ministry of National Obstruction. In fact, that is the lobby of national obstruction which was speaking through the mouth of Mr. Patodia and later through the Jan Sangh, who were parading the virtues of Gandhian economy in this country. I would like to place before the minister certain things which if correctly interpreted will take the country ahead.

When our friends of the Swatantra Party say that this country is facing an Asian and international challenge, it is true. Certainly if we are to compete with China, we should move faster and therefore, the public sector has to be strengthened. The ten-point programme of the Congress Party has to be implemented. The savings of the people lying in the banks should be utilised for solving the problems of the country. But these professional mourners who do not see the truth of the progress of the country cannot understand it. I was travelling with a foreigner from Calcutta to my district and I was praising my country. I felt proud of the progress of this land of Buddha and Ashoka. But when the train stopped and beggars started coming to the compartment, I felt ashamed. It is to the improvement of the conditions of these poor and oppressed people that the Government of India must look.

Public sector is the whipping dog of the lobby of vested interests in this country. I have a few suggestions to place before the Government. The State Governments, the Central Government and other Government sector units must buy everything from the public sector only, even if it means a little loss to the national economy, just as the khadi Industry was patronised by the nationalists. The Government of India has given in the last few years hundreds of crores of rupees to the private sector through the LIC, banks and other financial institutions. They shed crocodile tears and tell us that the public sector is on trial. What about the Mundhras, corrupt business practices, obsolete cotton factories and the sugar industry that has been ravished by the private sector. I am not against the private sector. But these usurious sharks only want monopolies to grow, in the name of technology and science. The salesman of the Indian car from the Swatantra benches was saying that the car industry was being obstructed by the Government of India. But what about the shares of Hindustan Motors ? Why are they going up ? What about the dividends being distributed by that industry ? Those files are not to be opened. The private sector has a different set of files and facts to pressurise us, to lobby with us and to see that this country goes to pieces, so that the poor man in this country does not get a proper return.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He forgets that the Government of this country has been in his hands for the last 22 years.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Yes, but it must be released from your pressure.

The second point I wish to place before you is, in order to make the public sector projects more productive certain small consumer units should also be started by the public sector projects. Just as the watches produced by HMT made it a sucess, in the same fashion, we have to see that the public sector projects in which thousands of crores of rupees have been invested are rehabilitated. The success of the public sector is the success of this country, it is the success of the freedom of this country. You know the example of Japan that was given. Japan is a democracy. But the example of Turkey, Taiwan and Pakistan were thrown on our face. That is not an example that the people of India would like to follow. We as a parliamentary democracy have to balance the public sector with the private sector or the private sector with the public sector. That would be the insurance and guarantee of the future freedom of the people of this country. We shall not be pressurised by these lobbies which come out every day like this

The hon. Member from the Jan Sangh Party was abusing Shri K. D. Malaviya. They have one truth and that is the absence of truth. They forget that Shri Malaviya was one of the builders of Indian oil industry. After everything is said and done, that should be admitted. They parade as nationalists and distort facts of history.

Further, I would like to say that public sector financial institutions must completely use their funds in financing State-sponsored schemes and in participating in public limited companies. We have seen that last year itself Rs. 360 crores were disbursed through the private sector. In this way we find that the savings of the people of India-through the financial institutions and not by the Government of India-were given to the private sector and not to the public sector. The public sector is there. It exists even for the Swatantra Party. Therefore, in order to rehabilitate it we must not say that the financial institutions of the Government of India cannot spare money for the public sector and they can only spend it on the private sector. The private sector continues to be a foster child of a sector of our economy. That should not happen. The public sector, if it does not get precedence at least it should have a level of equality in our economy.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister a few cases about own State-Uttar Pradesh. In this country, Sir, while the monopolists will talk of big business houses we have to talk of the contradictions that are there in the economy of this cuontry-

[ Shri R. K. Sinha ]

the contradiction of the backward areas of this country. Just as in the world the north is more developed as against the south, in the same fashion, we find that the British interests developed certain States or areas near metropolitan and port towns. The contradiction grew and therefore the hinterland in the north of India remained under developed. It was highly backward. If this country has to develop at all levels we have to see that Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which are backward areas as well as the areas of the south shall be developed. There should be an incentive to the backward areas. There is a contradiction in our national economy which has not been examined.

We find that if any scheme of industry is decided upon it is located at Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay or Calcutta. We from the rural areas of India constitute the majority of India. We also pay taxes. We are also voters or citizens of this country. But this contradiction continues. Take the case of my own Division, the Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh. In relation to the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh compared to other States in India the Faizabad Division is backward in Uttar Pradesh. Yet we find that not one of the industrial projects started by the Centre or the Government of Uttar Pradesh finds its place in one of the districts of the Faizabad Division. Eastern Uttar Pradesh constitutes 3 crores of the people of India and the Faizabad division constitutes one crore of the people of India. We are bigger than 75 members of the United Nations in size and population. The Faizabad division is bigger than all the Centrally administered areas in the country taken together.

A scheme was prepared and submitted to the UP Planning Board and the Prime Minister, which was signed by me, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Secretary of the SSP and one other Member of Parliament. In spite of the fact that we statistically proved that out of 289 districts of India in the bottom level 11 districts belong to Uttar Pradesh and out of these 6 belong to the Faizabad division, nothing has been done. There was a newspaper report about the projects which are going to be located in Uttar Pradesh and I find that they are going to be located in Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Gaziabad, Lucknow, Mirzapur and Almora but none in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, none in the Faizabad division.

Here I give a note of warning. We do not burn the national flag; we have not acted the Telengana way. But do not force us to come out and demonstrate. Because when a humble, poor man comes to me for employment and I cannot find employment for a hundred people who come to me in the year, I feel ashamed to represent that constituency in this Parliament. Therefore, I wish to say that one crore of the people of the Faizabad division or three crores of the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh stuck to national conformity because of patriotic reasons, because they belong to the Indian land of history, because they have been told that India, that is Bharat, that is Uttar Pradesh. Now that has become a ghetto. It should cease to be a ghetto. We know very well that it is the child that cries that gets milk. That is why we are crying again. Here I want to say as a disciplined soldier of the national fraternity; let the demand of eastern Uttar Pradesh, let the demand of the Faizabad Division, not be ingored, because the satisfaction of those demands is absolutely important for the growth of this country, for the integration of this country, for the future progress of this country.

A few words more and I will finish. There are a few demands that the State of Uttar Pradesh has placed before the Planning Commisson and the Government of India which they should take note of. UP has demanded that Central assistance to UP should be at least Rs. 30 crores more. We find that in the Fourth Plan only Rs. 23 crores have been put out as special grant to UP for special reasons, which means for backward arise while Rs. 30 crores have been granted to Orissa and Rs. 40 crores to Rajasthan. We are equal to six Rajasthans and we are equal to seven Orissas. We wish all success to Orissa; by all means, give more to Orissa. Even on

the basis of population and backwardness of the area, UP is entitled to thrice the amount; yet, that area is being ignored.

I wish to state here that the problems of UP like unemployment, poverty, scarcity of drinking water, drought, flood and border security should be tackled. Drinking water has to be found for 12,000 villges. A sum of Rs. 64 crores would be needed for that alone. The allocation by the Planning Commission of a paltry sum of Rs. 23 crores for backwardness would hardly suffice.

In the First Plan the *per capita* Central assistance to UP was Rs. 14 whereas the all India level was Rs. 25. In the second and Third Plan whereas the *per capita* assistance to UP was Rs. 18, the all-India figure was Rs. 46. During the last 18 years the State of Uttar Pradesh has received only Rs. 822.6 crores out of a total Central assistance of Rs.6.226 crores to all the States in India.

During the first two plans no central industrial project has been set up in Uttar Pradesh. In the Third Plan, out of Rs. 1,144 crores of investment in Central industries in the country, UP got projects worth Rs. 72 crores. During 1966-68 UP got only Rs. 75 crores out of Rs. 566 crores.

This country is one If this country is to move forward as one country, the contradictions between the backward areas and the areas which have come forward have to be resolved. A fact which has been paraded about is that UP is the heart land of India and UP continues to send an S. M. Banerjee, or a Maharashtrian or a South Indian from the constituencies of Uttar Pradesh. It is not constituted on a linguistic pattern. We love the people of India but let not the people of India say that Uttar Pradesh has been politically dominating India and so let it be the ghetto of India. Think of Uttar Pradesh. That is what I would like to say.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Sir, this Ministry is responsible for the biggest industrial crisis, unemployment, closure of factories etc. Such a ministry has come forward with these Demands placing before us some review report as if this ministry has been functioned in a very proper way.

The hon. Member from the Swatantra Party said that this ministry should be renamed but the name suggested by him is not correct. This ministry should be renamed as the Big Business and Monopoly Development Ministry. That is the real and correct name for this ministry.

I am not saying this without any foundation. From the report of the Industrial Development and Company Affairs Ministry as well as in other Government reports we can see how development is taking place in our country. Take, for instance, the growth of public limited companies in this country. On 31st March, 1957 there were 8,771 companies with a capital of Rs. 695.7 crores ; in the year 1966-67 these 8,771 companies were reduced to 6,332 companies and the capital increased to Rs. 1,503.40 crores. In the year 1968 the number of companies was further reduced tc 6,275 and the Capital increased to Rs. 1,587.40 crores. It very clearly shows the trend of development, namely, within the period of 11 years 2,496 companies have either gone out of existence or were swallowed by the big companies and, at the same time, the capital increased by Rs. 892 crores. What else does it show if it does not show monopoly development ? Very big private limited companies are growing like this and for that this ministry is working because without their knowledge these things do not develop in the country.

Then I want to highlight another important point. The Government is financing this kind of big companies through their financial agencies. There are a number of financial agencies but I will cite only two--one the Unit Trust of India and the other the Life Insurance Corporation. An analysis of shareholding in 189 selected companies has been given in the RBI Report and I shall quote the figures from that.

In companies having a capital investment from Rs 100 lakhs to Rs. 250 lakhs, the Unit Trust of India had invested 21.3

[ Shri K. Ramani ]

per cent of its money and the LIC 28.89 per cent. In companies having a capital of Rs. 250 lakhs and above the Unit Trust of India had invested 74.14 per cent and the LIC 70.13 per cent.

The companies upto Rs. 25 lakhs are also not so small but a kind of medium-sized companies and the capital that the Unit Trust of India has invested in those companies is 0.02 per cent and the capital that the LIC has invested is 0 11 per cent. What does it show ? It shows very clearly that the Government is not interested in the medium-sized and small-sized industry They are much intrested in the development of monopoly companies and big business houses, the Tata-Birla houses. That is very clear. That is why I say that this Ministry has no right to be called the Industrial Development and Company Affairs Ministry.

Like that, foreign collaboration and the foreign private investment in India is also growing to a very great extent. The total investment of foreign private companies and other rupee companies, in 1964-65, was Rs 1550.88 crores and in 1965-66, it was Rs. 1663.47 crores. In one year, the increase is to the extent of Rs. 113 crores. This is about the foreign companies. What does it show ? The collaboration agreements with foreign private monopoly companies, and Indian monopoly companies, all these things, are taking place in a very clear way. Can the Ministry say today that they are looking after the industrial development, the industrial growth, on an equal footing, at an equal level, wherever there are under-developed areas, where the industries have not developed, and that they are planning industries in those areas ? Such a thing they cannot say. Actually, their working has resulted in this kind of concentration of monopoly development...

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : I do not want to upset his argument.

He talks of Indian monopoly companies, foreign monopoly companies...

SHRI K. RAMANI : I say, there are Indian monopoly companies. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Would he give me only half a dozen names of Indian monopoly companies ?

SHRI UMANATH : He will give you that in the Central Hall.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMANI : I am prepared to prove it. But I do not have time at my disposal. Indian monopoly is developing. We have been trying to export capital from India I can substantiate that. But I do not want to dilate on that point for lack of time.

Like that, the foreign loan has also increased. Upto September, 1968, the Government of India has received Rs. 7,260 crores of foreign loan out of which Rs. 4298.18 crores they will have to pay in foreign exchange. If this is the position of the monopoly development in India. the big business houses development in India, the small-scale industry and the cottage industry will get disintegrated and more and more disrupted. That is the other side of the picture. I can give some examples of that. In 1954-55, in match industry, there were only 159 cottage match factories in India. Now, the number has increased to nearly 1200 cottage match factories in India. At the same time, about the machanised units in the match industry, in 1954-55, the WIMCO employed 10,000 workers and there were 5 units.

They were producing 60 per cent of the total matches. In Ambarnath, Calcutta, Bareilly, Madras and Dhubrin Assam five units were there. In this way the cottage industry is getting into difficulties. The competition of the big companies almost wipe out of the cottage industry. In Tamil Nadu. in Ramnad District and North Arcot District, there are several thousands of workers employed in cottage match-manufacturing industry. That industry is in a very difficult position today because of the

Wimco's competition. Now the Government are allowing this Wimco', which has mechanized its production, to produce 25 per cent more. Already they are producing 60 per cent. Again they are trying to give them 25 per cent more. This clearly shows that they are not for development of small scale and cottage industries in to a good position, but they are only after development of monopoly capital and big companies.

I can cite another example. Take the textile industry. In the end of 1968,80 textile mills were closed ; 1.82 million spindles became idle ; 20,500 looms became idle ; 83,000 workers were thrown out of employment. In Tamil Nadu alone more than 30 mills were closed ; more than 20 mills were closed in Coimbatore District, especially in my constituency. About 15,000 workers were thrown out of employment. The late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai, when he had discussions with trade union leaders and other industrialists, was prepared to take over the mills. But the State Government is not having that power. We all know that very clearly. Under the I.D.R. Act, the Central Government promised to look into it, they said that they would set up committees. And they set up two or three committees. But what has happened to those committees? Where are their decisions or recommendations ? What has happened to those decisions if at all some decisions were arrived at ? Nothing has happened. They promised so much to help the Tamil Nadu Government to take over these mills, but no proper help has been given. The Tamil Nadu Government itself, with its meagre fund and resources, stood guarantee to gets loans for the mill management--worth about Rs. 2 crores. Even then, those mills were not able to be run. When, in this House, the former Minister introduced a legislation to take over the sick mills, to set up a national Textile Corporation, at that time our Party leader, Shri P. Ramamurti, said that the Corporation was not going to cure the sick mills of their sickness. What is the position today ? That legislation was passed and that Corporation was set up. Have they taken over those mills in Tamil Nadu and are they running those closed mills ? Nothing has happened. I can very clearly say that this Corporation is not going to cure the sick mills of their sickness. The Government will have to think in terms of having a legislation empowering the State Government to take over those mills. Of course, in that legislation a moratorium should be there. It should be arranged in such a legislation that no debts will be given back immediately. The only thing is that the workers will have their wages. The money that has to be given to the co--operative societies have to be given. Those workers are not getting even their daily rations. About 22,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. They are not getting their daily rations. The ESI funds have not been paid to the Government. Statutory payments are not being paid to the Government. In such a position, there must be a moratorium when a Bill is introduced empowering the State Government to take over those mills.

The workers will get their share. That means their work as well as wages and bonus and other emoluments. I want to cite one other example.

In their report they have given about small scale industry, that is, about Industrial Estates. On page 102 they say :

> " During the year 1967-68, emphasis has been laid on consolidation of the industrial estates programme rather than on expansion."

This Department is not for development, but only consolidation. Development, expansion and every thing have come to a halt. Further they say :

> "By the end of March 1968, 493 Industrial Estates had been sponsored out of which 361 have been completed and 248 have started functioning providing accommodation to 8, 124 factories."

[ Shri K. Ramani ]

That means out of 493 sponsored, only 248 have started functioning. Only 50%. It is their report. It has revealed :

> " 4,753 factories were functioning in these estates employing more than 70,000 persons. Government sponsored Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies also continued to be encouraged to set up Industrial Estates."

They have provided accommodation to 8124 factories, but only 4753 factories were functioning in the industrial estates. That means only 50%. From their report it is very clear that what they say here is not taking place actually.

One more point. An Industrial Licensing Enquiry Committee was set up. Everybody knows what happened to this Committee. The report says (page 47) :

> "The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which was set up on the 22nd July 1967 to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years, continued to function during the period under review. Consequent on the resignation of Prof M. S. Thacker from the Chairmanship of the Committee with effect from the 22nd April, 1968, Shri S. Dutt, a retired ICS officer and Chairman, West Bengal Vigilance Commission was appointed as Chairman of the Committee with effect from the 4th May, 1968. The others two members of the Committee are Dr. H. K. Paranjape and Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam. The terms of reference (this is the most important thing to be taken into consideration) of the Committee are to enquire whether the larger industrial houses have secured undue advantage over other applicants in the matter of issue of industrial licences and if they received a disproportionately large share of such licences, whether there was sufficient justification therefor ; to assess to what extent the licences issued to the larger industrial houses have been actually implemented and whether the failure to do so has resulted in pre-emption of capacity and the shutting out of other entrepreneurs ; and to examine to what extent the licences issued have been in consonance with the policy of Government as laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution particularly in regard to the regional dispersal of industries, the growth of small scale and medium industries and the policy of import substitution. The Committee will also enquire whether and if so, how far the policies followed by specialised financial institutions in advancing loans to industries have resulted in any undue preference being given to the larger industrial houses. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of March, 1969."

Where is the report ? What did happen ? This matter has been discussed here in this House. It is such an important matter about the Industrial Policy Resolution, help starting of big business houses, monopoly groups in India especially Tatas and Birlas and other Groups, by the Government financial agencies. The Committee would have brought out so many other things. If that Committee functioned properly, they would have placed a report before us. But nothing has happened. That is why I say, as I stated in the beginning this Ministry is not a Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, it is a Ministry of Monopoly Development and also big business houses and their Ministry is functioning here. This Ministry has no right to say that they are working for a proper development of all areas in the country and that they want to see proper industrial development. That is not taking place. In this way they have been functioning. There is no use of accusing that fissiparous tendencies are developing and people of undeveloped areas are coming forward and struggling. That kind of excuse is not going to cut ice. The only

way to set the matters right is that there should be a complete change of policy of the Government. I do not know whether this Government is capable of doing it. Otherwise the Indian people will rise up and overthrow this Government and have such a policy, with a peoples' Government.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह** (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा चल रही है उस में कई लोगों ने यह बतलाया है कि हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज होने के बाद भी बहुत से लोग हैं जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है, और उन के लिये छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिये तथा उन को सारे देश में फैलाया जाना चाहिये। इस को सुन कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है और जो चित्र हमारे सामने रखा जा रहा है उस के मुताबिक अगर मंत्री महोदय करेंगे तो मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा अच्छे दिन आयेंगे।

**14.46 hrs.**

**[श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड पीठासीन हुए]**

यह बात ठीक है कि बेसिक चीज के बारे में बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यहां पर 17 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन की हालत इस प्रकार की है कि उन को पूरा खाना नहीं मिलता, उन को पूरी तरह से रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिलता, बच्चों को पढ़ने को नहीं मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि अब हमारे देश में ऐसा मौका आ गया है कि इस को देखा जाये कि इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाये। हमारे देश में अब डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज बनें। हमारे यू० पी० के माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया बहुत जोरों से कि आज की हालत क्या है। सारे देश का नक्शा बतलाया कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज का क्या हाल है। आज रूरल एरियाज में ऐसी हालत है कि ज्यादातर लोगों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है। हमारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चर है वह तो मौसम के आधार पर चलता है। वहां के लोगों को छः महीने काम मिलता है और छ महीने काम नहीं मिलता। इस के लिये क्या किया जाये इस का जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहती हूं। आज वह बतलायें कि इस के लिये वह क्या प्राविजन करने जा रहे हैं। आज सवाल यह है कि आज हमारे सामने जो तस्वीर आ कर खड़ी हो गई है, और लोगों को जो एम्प्लायमैंट नहीं मिल रहा है, उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हों, मैं नहीं कहती कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज न हों। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में चलाई जा सकती हैं, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के तौर पर चल सकती हैं, कुटीर उद्योग के तौर पर चल सकती हैं, उन के लिये हमारे पास कोई खास योजना नहीं है। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को खतम कर देती हैं। अगर एक शेर के आगे बकरी खड़ी कर दी जाये तो वह रह नहीं सकती। यही हालत हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में क्या किया है। कौन सी चीजों का रिजर्वेशन किया है जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सेक्टर में पैदा होंगी। आज खादी का प्रश्न है। जो हमारे लोग अपोजीशन में हैं मैं उन से भी प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह इस बारे में सोचें। श्री वाजपेयी हैं, वह इस के बारे में सोचें। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब खादी की बात की जाती है तो कई माननीय सदस्य नाराज हो जाते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आप इसके बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ सोचें। खादी के साथ गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह कोई फैड नहीं, सिर्फ प्रिंसिपल की बात नहीं। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो अनएम्प्लायमैंट है उसको आप देखें। क्या उसको हल करना हमारे लिये जरूरी नहीं है ? क्या उसको हल करने के लिय खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज का सहारा

[ श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह ]

नहीं लिया जा सकता है। क्या इनके माध्यम से इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? मंत्री महोदय को इसके बारे में ज्यादा गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना होगा।

कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो राशि इसके लिए निर्धारित की जाती है उस में कटौती करने की बात आ जाती है। अगर कभी सब्सिडी के बारे में बात आती है तो कुछ भाई हैं जो नाराज हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहती हूं कि आप देखें कि कितने लोगों को इस खादी की वजह से काम मिला हुआ है, विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज और खादी के द्वारा हमारे देश में बीस पच्चीस लाख लोगों को काम कुछ न कुछ मिलता है। मैं समझती हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है जबकि आपको इसके ऊपर सोचना चाहिये कि उनका क्या किया जाए। मैंने सुना है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन सोच रहा है कि इसके लिए जो राशि रखी जाती है उस में कुछ कटौती की जाए। कटौती करने का विचार क्यों उसके मन में आया, यह मैं नहीं जानती हूं। हमारे बहनें कताई का काम करती हैं। कृपलानी जी कह रहे थे कि मेरठ में एक आश्रम चलता है। वहां पर दो लाख के करीब बहनें कताई का काम कर रही हैं। अगर हमने उन बहनों को यहां ला कर आपके सामने, पार्लिमैंट के सामने उनकी पैरेड करवा दी तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि क्या समस्या है और आप जो कटौती करना चाहते हैं उसको आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस वास्ते इन सब बातों पर आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। मसानी साहब से भी मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह इस बारे में सोचें। मैं समझती हूं कि खादी के अलावा अगर हम इनको कोई और धंधा दे सकते हैं जिससे उनको खादी के काम से ज्यादा की आमदनी हो सकती है तो वैसा करना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। तब आप खादी को हटा सकते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वे इसके बारे में सोचें।

आप देखें कि मद्रास में अन्नादुरै साहब ने शुरू में क्या कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि स्टेट खादी बोर्ड को स्क्रैप कर दो। खादी बोर्ड को खत्म कर दो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because it became a Board for growth of corruption.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH : Please hear me.

जब उन्होंने खादी बोर्ड को खत्म किया तब उनके सामने जो समस्या आई उसका मुकाबला वह नहीं कर सके। तब उनको पता चला कि खादी का क्या महत्व है। जब उनको पता चला कि इतने ज्यादा लोगों को इससे काम मिलता है तो उन्होंने न केवल जितना रुपया उसके लिए वह पहले दिया करते थे उतना दिया बल्कि पद्रह लाख रुपया और भी इस काम के लिए दिया। जो फैक्ट्स को देखते हैं, जो देश का नक्शा अपने सामने रखते हैं, जिनको पता है कि रूरल सेक्टर में इसका क्या महत्व है, जो यह देखते है कि कितनी बेकारी इसके बगैर पैदा होगी और कितनी बेकारी इस वक्त देश में व्याप्त है जो यह देखते हैं कि इन लोगों के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, पीने के लिए नहीं, कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, वे इसके महत्व से कभी भी किसी तरह भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे हमेशा इसको बढ़ावा देने की ही बात कहेंगे। कम्युनिस्ट या स्वतंत्र दल वाले अगर कोई और इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करके लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं तो हमें वैसा करने में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। हमारे पास विधवायें आती हैं और कहती हैं कि हम को काम दो लेकिन हम लाचार होते हैं और उनको काम नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम अपनी लाचारी प्रदर्शित करते हैं। उनको अगर काम मिल सकता है तो खादी

के जरिये से ही मिल सकता है। अगर आपने डैमोक्रेसी यहां स्थापित की है और लोगों को वोट का अधिकार दिया है तो केवल इतने मात्र से लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। इतने मात्र से काम नहीं चल सकता है। वोट से वे क्या करेंगे अगर उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आप उनको रोटी नहीं देंगे तो वोट की कोई कीमत नहीं है। यह सारे देश के लिए समझने और सोचने की बात है। केवल कांग्रेस के लिए नहीं है, सभी दलों के लिए सोचने की बात है। जहां जहां विरोधी दल वालों की हकूमत है, वहां वहां उनके लिए भी यह सोचने और विचारने की बात है। एक बार स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह कहा था और मजबूरी में आ कर कहा था कि इतने सालों के प्लानिंग को देखने के बाद, इतने सालों की प्राग्रेस को देखने के बाद मैं देख रहा हूं कि देश में सब को खाने पीने को नहीं मिलता है और मुझे लगता है कि हमें गांधी जी के विचार पर आना पड़ेगा और हमारे देश में एग्रिकलचर के साथ साथ हमें एनीमल हसबैंडरी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को लगाना पड़ेगा, उनको और भी ज्यादा महत्व देना पड़ेगा। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तभी हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। देश को आगे ले जाने की उन में लगन थी। फिर भी उन्होंने दस साल के बाद कहा कि हमें सारे का सारा जो तरीका है उसको बदलना पड़ेगा।

मौनोपोलीज की बड़ी यहां चर्चा होती है। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज देश में चलेंगी तब तक मौनोपोली होगी। इस वास्ते हम को जड़ को ही काटना होगा। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के सामने छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं टिक सकती हैं। ये उनका मुकाबला कैसे कर सकती हैं। आपने एक शेर के सामने एक बकरी को ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है। शेर के साथ बकरी कभी टिक नहीं सकती है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को, खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उनको आपको रियायत देनी पड़ेगी, सबसिडी आपको उनको देनी पड़ेगी, प्रोडक्शन के लिए आपको उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन रखना पड़ेगा।

आप देखें कि आप ने इतने सालों तक टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया है, कितनी सबसिडी आपने उनको दी है, कितनी रियायतें आपने उनको दी हैं और इस साल भी श्री मोरारजी देसाई को उन पर लगी हुई ड्यूटी को कम करना पड़ा है लेकिन फिर भी आप देखें कि टैक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। सिक मिल्ज पड़ी हुई हैं। इसी तरह से आप शूगर इंडस्ट्री को देखो। वे भी कई जगहों पर बन्द हो गई हैं। और भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो बन्द होने जा रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो इनको चलाने वाले हैं वे सारे का सारा मुनाफा खा गए हैं और इंडस्ट्री को उन्होंने बिल्कुल सक्रैप करके छोड़ दिया है, इंडस्ट्री को उन्होंने स्टार्व किया है। यह देश के हित में नहीं है। अगर हम वस्त्र-स्वावलम्बन देश में करना चाहते हैं तो वह अम्बर चर्खे से ही हो सकता है छोटी छोटी हैंडलूम्ज से ही हो सकता है, पावर लूम्ज से ही हो सकता है। हर एक देहात में कुछ न कुछ काम आप लोगों को दो, काम के साधन उनके लिए उपलब्ध करो। प्रासैसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को आप देहात में ले जाओ। आयल, काटन की इंडस्ट्री और काटन जिन्निंग इन्डस्ट्री को आप वहां स्थापित करो। जो कुछ भी देहात में पैदा होता है, उसका वहीं पर प्रासैसिंग होना चाहिये। उसको आप चाहें तो विल्लेज इंडस्ट्री का नाम दें और चाहें तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का नाम दें। आपको दस पंद्रह साल तक इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा आपने किया तभी देश की तरक्की हो सकेगी, तभी लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा, उनके खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध हो सकेगा। नहीं तो देहात उजड़ जायेंगे।

[ श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह ]

यह कहा जाता है कि जहां देहातों में दो हज़ार की बसती होती थी वहां अब वह पांच सौ रह गई है। इसका कारण रूरल एरियाज़ में बेकारी का होना है। अगर वे शहरों की तरफ दौडे हुए नहीं आयें तो क्या करेंगे। लोग काम मांगेंगे और काम नहीं मिलेगा तो वे शहरों की तरफ दौड़ेंगे। इस वास्ते स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री कैसे बढ़े इसको आपको देखना होगा। इसके लिए आपको चाहिये कि आप स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखें। काटेज और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ के लिए स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखें और उसके लिए पैसा दें और सबसिडी की जरूरत हो तो सबसिडी दें।

आप को चाहिये कि आप खादी परचेज़ करें। सरकारी कामों के लिए स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ में जो वस्तुयें बनती हैं उनको परचेज़ करें। हमारे देश में मैनपावर ज्यादा है। उसका आप उपयोग करें। हमें किसी की नकल नहीं करनी है। अमरीका की नहीं करनी है, जापान की नहीं करनी है। हमारे लिए जो अच्छा है, वही हम को करना है। हमारे देश में एम्प्लायमेंट ओरएंटिड इंडस्ट्रीज ही चल सकती है कैपिटल ओरएंटिड इंडस्ट्रीज़ नहीं चल सकती हैं। जब हम सोचें तो गांवों का सोचें। वहीं से हमारी योजना चलनी चाहिये ताकि गरीब लोगों को बीकार सैक्शंज़ को लाभ हो, उनकी मदद हो। उनको अगर हम काम नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनकी श्रद्धा डैमोक्रेसी पर से हिल जाएगी। डैमोक्रेसी में अगर खाने को नहीं मिल सकता है तो लोग उसकी हाथ जोड़ कर पूजा नहीं करते रह सकते हैं। एक अच्छा काम मंत्री महोदय के पास है। मैं चाहती हूं कि वह ऐसा अच्छा नक्शा बनायें ताकि सभी गांवों में कुछ न कुछ काम पहुंच जायें और वहां बेकारी दूर हो और शहरों की तरफ लोग दौड़े हुए न आएं। आज लोग कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली की तरफ दौड़े आ रहे हैं जहां उनके रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है, खाने को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। देश में डिसपैरिटी बढ़ती जा रही है और खराबियां पैदा हो रही हैं। इससे बचने के लिए और देश को बचाने के लिए, बेकारों को काम देने के लिए मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ को, विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ को खादी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाए, उनके लिए स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखी जाए, उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए। मैं आशा करती हूं कि मेरी इस मांग का हमारे सभी भाई समर्थन करेंगे। हम सब इसके लिए मिल कर कोशिश करें, इतनी ही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

**श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु**: कांग्रेस को हटा कर ही यह हो सकता है।

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह**: केरल में जहां आपकी हकूमत है, वहां भी यही हाल है।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी)**: इस विभाग के लिए यह कहा गया है कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट एंड कम्पनी एफेयर्ज़ का विभाग है। इधर से इसका नामकरण इंडस्ट्रियल आर्बस्ट्रक्शन महकमा किया गया है। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा है कि अच्छा हो अगर इसका नामकरण इंडस्ट्रियल मौनोपोली विभाग किया जाए। मैं इससे सहमत हूं। इस में मैं इतना ही संशोधन करना चाहता हूं कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल हैंड ओर टू दी प्राइवेट सेक्टर महकमा है। यह कैसे है यह आपको साफ हो जाएगा यदि आप इनकी जो नीतियां हैं, इनके जो काम के ढंग हैं, उन पर गौर करेंगे। आप देखें कि किस तरह से धीरे धीरे प्राइवेट सैक्टर बढ़ता गया है और मौनोपोली को, एकाधिपत्य को बढ़ावा मिला और साथ साथ अर्थ व्यवस्था में केन्द्रीकरण का सिलसिला जोर पकड़ता

गया है। हम सब इस बात से सहमत हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान औद्योगिक रूप में दुनिया में नम्बर 1 देश बनना चाहिये, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा लक्ष्य और आदर्श हैं-यह सदन ही एयर कन्डीशन्ड न हो बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर घर एयर-कन्डीशन्ड हो-लेकिन यह मन्जिल अभी दूर है, इस रास्ते की पहली मन्जिल पर भी यह सरकार अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाई है और इस के लिये खास कर यह महकमा जिम्मेदार है।

**17. hrs.**

इस का कारण क्या है-कारण है इस सरकार की नीतियां। हम एक-एक कर के इस की नीतियों को देखें-आप इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन, 1956 को लीजिये। उस में उद्योगों को तीन ग्रुप्स में बांटा गया है-

(ए) जो एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट के मातहत होंगी,

(बी) जो प्रोग्रेसिवली स्टेट-ओन्ड होंगी, और

(सी) जो निजी क्षेत्र में होंगी।

1956 से लेकर आज तक सरकार के सामने इस रेजोल्यूशन के अनुसार जो आदर्श था, उस पर कुठाराघात हुआ है। ए ग्रुप में जो इण्डस्ट्रीज् एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट सैक्टर में होनी चाहियें, जिनमें सरकार का हाथ होना चाहिये, वे भी निजी क्षेत्र को दी जाने लगी हैं। बी ग्रुप में, जिनके लिये कहा गया है कि प्रोग्रेसिवली स्टेट का हाथ बढ़ना चाहिये, उस को बिलकुल भूल गये हैं और सी ग्रुप तो निजी क्षेत्र का है ही। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ए ग्रुप में सात उद्योग ऐसे हैं-आम्जे, हैवी प्लांटस एण्ड मशीनरी, हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल प्लांटस, प्रोसेसिंग आफ् लेड एड जिंक, प्रोडक्शन आफ टेलीफोन केबिल और टेलीग्राफिक इक्विपमेन्ट, जैनरेशन एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ् इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और कोल-जिनके बारे में उस इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी के मुताबिक पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम होना चाहिये था, लेकिन इन सातों उद्योगों को सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र को दे दिया। इसी तरह से बी ग्रुप में 9 उद्योगों में निजी क्षेत्रों का फैलाव हुआ हैं। वे हैं-एल्यूमिनम, मशीन टूल्ज, फैरो एलायज् एण्ड टूल-स्टील, बेसिक कैमिकल्ज एण्ड इन्टरमीडियरीज्, एन्टीबायोटिक्स एण्ड अदर एसेन्शल ड्रग्ज्, फर्टीलाइज़र प्रोडक्शन, सिन्थेटिक रबड़, रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट और सी-ट्रांस्पोर्ट। इन 9 उद्योगों में जहां केन्द्र सरकार का प्रोग्रेसिव कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिये, वहां निजी क्षेत्रों का फैलाव हुआ। तीसरे ग्रुप में तो निजी क्षेत्रों का हाथ है ही। इस तरह से जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का आदर्श है, उस पर इन्होंने कुठाराघात किया-विशेष रूप से इस सरकार के इस महकमे की कार्यवाही से।

अब प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि यह कुठाराघात कैसे हुआ ? यह दो तरीके से हुआ-एक-पैसा दे कर। इन्होंने जितनी फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीचूशन्ज बनाई हैं-जैसे, इण्डस्ट्रीयल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन, स्टेट फाइनेन्शल कारपोरेशन्ज्, लाइफ् इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन, नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन-इन सब कारपोरेशन्ज् का पैसा निजी क्षेत्र को दिया गया है, जिससे निजी क्षेत्र का फैलाव हुआ है। सभापति जी, मैं बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़ों में आपको नहीं डालना चाहता, मैं एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इन इंस्टीचूशन्ज् का पैसा निजी क्षेत्र को दिया गया और जिस मकसद के लिये दिया गया, उस मकसद के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ? उदाहरण के लिये टैक्सटाइल और जूट इण्डस्ट्रीज् को ले लीजिये, इन उद्योगों को पैसा मिला है, इस लिये कि वे अपने उद्योगों को मौडर्नाइज् करें। यहां पर कहा गया है कि सिक मिल्ज् की सिकनेस को

[ श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ]

हटाने के लिये दिया गया है, लेकिन उन मिलों ने उस पैसे को मौडर्नाइज़ करने में न लगा कर, सिकनेस दूर करने में न लगा कर, दूसरे उद्योग कायम कर लिये हैं, जिनमें ज्यादा मुनाफा था, जल्दी मुनाफा मिलता था, और रिस्क नहीं था। जैसे–रेयन्ज़। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ?

डा० हज़ारी की रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में बताया गया है–

> "Take the prominent case of rayon, for instance. This is a highly capital intensive industry with little employment potential and a very large foreign exchange component for the installation of equipment as well as procurement of raw materials. Nevertheless, the growth of this industry has been encouraged by the imposition of severe restrictions on the expansion of cotton mill output, in the belief that we would never be able to grow enough cotton to feed our cotton mills. A number of new rayon units were sanctioned and old units allowed to expand during the Second Plan period although some of these programmes were not included in the original Plan, and were not part of the so-called hard core. This was done at a time when it was difficult to secure foreign exchange for such essential requirements as power expansion and new machinery for export-oriented cotton and jute mills. Since rayon and the chemical and other plants ancillary to it offered much higher returns than textiles it is hardly surprising that many cotton and jute mills, which had funds to spare, diversified into rayon and chemicals."

इतना ही नहीं, इन लोगों ने कम्पनी एक्ट की धारा 370 और 372 को तोड़-मरोड़ कर उस रुपये को जिस जगह ज्यादा मुनाफा होता था, उस में डायवर्ट कर दिया। इस तरह से इन्होंने उन धाराओं का दुरुपयोग किया। कारपोरेट इन्वेस्टमेन्ट की बदौलत वे लोग इस तरह से फायदा उठाते हैं।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा आपकी लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। डा० हज़ारी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में जिक्र किया है। जिनको लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिये, उन को नहीं मिलता, दूसरों को लाइसेंस मिल जाता है, इस तरह से धांधली और कंसेन्ट्रेशन चल रहा है, केन्द्रीयकरण का सिलसिला चल रहा है। मैंने कल एक सवाल किया था कि जनवरी और फरवरी महीनों में क्या बिरला कम्पनियों ने किसी लाइसेंस के लिये एप्लाई किया था। क्या आपके पास कोई दरख्वास्त आई है ? मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया—

> "Two applications from this Group were received during this period, one for "carrying on the business" of an existing undertaking for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil ; and the other for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices, silicon diodes, transistors etc., as "new articles."

सभापति महोदय, बिरला कन्सर्न्ज़ को सब से ज्यादा लाइसेंस मिले हैं, इस में काफी धांधली हुई है, ये सब बातें हमारे सामने हैं. फिर भी उन की दरख्वास्तें आ रही हैं और ये हज़रात उन पर गौर करेंगे और उन को देंगे। इस तरह से फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीटूशन्ज़ पैसा देती हैं, कम्पनी एक्ट के सैक्शन्ज़ को तोड़-मरोड़ कर अपने फायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं और लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी में जो लिबरलाइज़ेशन है, उस की वजह से देश में केन्द्रीकरण का सिलसिला चलता आ रहा है। अब मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कम्पनीज़ बड़ी हैं। 27567 कम्पनीज हैं जिसमें 245 सिर्फ सरकारी कम्पनीज है और 581 फारेन कम्पनीज हैं इस देश में, मैनेजिंग एजेन्ट्स उनके भी हैं। तो कन्सेंट्रेशन का जो सिलसिला है वह चलता

रहता है। इन तमाम बातों पर गौर करने के बाद साफ हो जाता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सरकारी नीति के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में इजारेदारी बढ़ी है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर भी बढ़ा है। परन्तु यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है क्योंकि अमरीका में भी पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ता रहा है। गैलब्रैथ ने अपनी किताब–न्यू इन्डस्ट्रियल स्टेट–में लिखा है कि अगर यह देखा जाये कि अमरीका में पब्लिक सेक्टर कितना है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जहां कि प्लान्ड एकोनामी है, जोकि अपने को सोशलिस्ट कहता है, उससे ज्यादा अमरीका में है। तो जो लोग पूंजीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं वह भी कहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का बढ़ना ही समाजवाद को आगे ले जाना नहीं है। अमरीका में तो पब्लिक सेक्टर ज्यादा है। यह बात बहुत हद तक दुरुस्त है। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। समय का तकाजा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ना चाहिए लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आज पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत क्या है? वहां पर कैसी इनएफिशिएन्सी चल रही है? उसमें हमको क्वालिटेटिव चेंज लाना होगा, गुणात्मक परिवर्तन करना होगा। इसका मतलब यही है कि जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, आफिसर्स हैं, जोकि अंग्रेजी जमाने में गद्दारी करते थे, उन्हीं के चार्ज में आपने पब्लिक सेक्टर को रखा है या फिर जो डिफीटेड पोलिटीशियन्स हैं जो कि नेता के रूप में रह नहीं गए हैं, उनको कहां पर रखा है। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। लोग कारखानों में मजदूरी का काम करते हैं उनका पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेन्ट में जरूर रहना चाहिए। आपने जो कन्ट्रोल कमीशन बनाया फाइनेन्स एकाउन्ट्स के सिलसिले में, उसमें भी मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। जब तक आप इस तरह से पब्लिक इन्टरप्राइजेज में पब्लिक का पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक न तो क्वालिटेटिव चेंज ही आयेगा और न उत्पादन ही बढ़ेगा और न पब्लिक सेक्टर का रूप ही बदलेगा। आज इस देश में उद्योगीकरण की जो व्यवस्था है उससे क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ी है। मैं बिहार की बात कहना चाहता हूं। पर-कैपिटा इनकम के हिसाब से आज बिहार सबसे नीचे है। उत्तरी बिहार तो और भी ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। हो सकता है कि इसका ताल्लुक आपके विभाग से न हो लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर एटामिक प्लान्ट बनाया जाये। वहां पर रा मैटीरियल्स मौजूद है। उत्तरी बिहार में आम और लीची बहुत ज्यादा होती है इसलिए वहां पर कैनिंग फैक्टरी भी होनी बहुत आवश्यक है। दर्भगा की जो अशोक पेपर मिल है उसके सिलसिले में सरकार इतना भी नहीं करती है कि उसको ले ले और उसका संचालन ठीक से करे।.... (व्यवधान)...तो मेरा कहना यह है कि क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ी है। बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र के मुकाबले आज बिहार बहुत ही पीछे चला गया है। वहां पर कोई भी तरक्की नहीं हुई है।

एक बात और कहकर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। खादी के बारे में कहा गया कि 24 करोड़ का प्रोडक्शन है और सेल 25 करोड़ का हुआ। तो यह कैसे हो गया? वहां पर तो बिक्री भी नहीं हो रही है फिर आप कैसे कहते हैं कि 25 करोड़ की बिक्री हो गई। खादी पर वांचू कैपिटल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी आपने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया, मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी कार्यान्वित नहीं किया। आजादी के बाद पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो नीति आपने अख्तियार की उससे भारतीय पूंजीवाद बढ़ा है, क्षेत्रीय विषमतायें बढ़ी हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर में, बावजूद उसके बढ़ने के, कोई गुणात्मक परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। इसलिए जब तक वास्तव में इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा, समाजवादी रास्ते पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमान्ड की मुखालिफत करता हूं।

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** (महाराजगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं दोनों में से किसी किनारे पर नहीं जाना चाहता । एक तरफ तो यह कहा गया कि यह मंत्रालय उद्योगों का विनाशक है और दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा गया- ठीक उसका उल्टा–कि यह पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाला है । मैं कहता हूं कि दोनों के चश्मे अलग अलग हैं, अलग अलग रंग लिए हुए हैं क्योंकि उसके पीछे पालिटिक्स है । इसीलिए वे लाचार हैं और दूसरा कुछ कह भी नहीं सकते हैं और न देख ही सकते हैं । मैं तो बीच में ही रहूंगा । मैं आंकड़ों के फेर में भी नहीं पड़ूंगा । मैं तो थोड़ी सी काम की बातें ही कहना चाहूंगा । औद्योगिक विकास तो हमें हर जगह करना है । लेकिन अभी तक हमें देखने से ऐसा पता चलता है कि बड़े उद्योगों का तो विकास हुआ है । लेकिन जहां तक छोटे उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें पूंजी भी लगी, आपने स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज सर्विस इंस्टीट्यूट भी खोले, सब कुछ किया लेकिन जितना काम उनसे होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ । इसका कारण यह है कि जिसके जिम्मे आपने काम दिया वह काम करने के लिए नहीं बैठा है बल्कि शिक्षा देने के लिए बैठा है । वह बराबर यही कहा करते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की जो प्राब्लम्स या दिक्कतें होंगी, उनका हल हम निकालेंगे । ठीक है, आप टेक्निकल हल निकाल सकते हैं लेकिन वह हल कार्मशियली भी सिद्ध होगा या नहीं, इसका जिम्मा वे नहीं लेते हैं क्योंकि खुद वे कुछ करते नहीं हैं । जो थोड़े से आपके इंस्टीट्यूशन्स इस ढंग पर काम कर रहे हैं उनके यहां जो निर्माण होता है वह कुछ ऐसा नहीं होता है जिससे कोई भरोसा हो कि वे सही ढंग पर काम कर रहे हैं और अपने पैरों पर रहना पड़े तो वे बाजार में टिक भी सकेंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उद्योग चलने के लिए तीन चार चीजों की जरूरत होती है । इस सम्बन्ध में आप काम का तरीका तो बतायेंगे ही । दूसरे आपको पूंजी के लिए भी मदद करनी होगी । इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स की संख्या भी बढ़ानी होगी । इसके अलावा जहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट का सवाल नहीं है, यानी जो गांव हैं वहां पर लोगों को और तरह से मदद देनी होगी । उनकी जरूरत के औजार, मशीनरी जैसी कि इंडस्ट्री हो, छोटी, बड़ी, स्माल स्केल या काटेज इंडस्ट्री, उसके मुताबिक सामान और दूसरी सुविधायें जुटानी होंगी । फिर रा-मैटीरियल, कच्चे माल की सुविधा भी देनी होगी । कम्पोनेन्टस की सुविधा भी देनी होगी । इस सिलसिले में मेरे व्यक्तिगत अनुभव की दो चार बातें हैं । एस० आई० एस० आई० से मेरी बातें हुई तो उसके उच्च अधिकारी ने यही कहा कि जो प्राब्लम्स आपकी होंगी उनको हम साल्व करेंगे लेकिन अगर आप सामान चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये मैं कुछ नहीं जानता । मैंने कहा कि हमें कोई सामान विदेशों से मगाना है, फारेन एक्सचेंज भी नहीं मांगता बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही जो चीजें, जो कम्पोनेन्ट बन रही हैं जिनको कि आप कन्ट्रोल रेट पर बाजार में बेचते हैं, हमें उसी में से वाजिब दाम पर दिलाइये और इसकी निगरानी रखिये कि हम उसका सही उपयोग स्वयं करते हैं दूसरे को बेच नहीं देते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि वह हम नहीं जानते, आप बाजार से बाजार दर पर खरीद लीजिए । तो जो पहले से काम कर रहे हैं, उनको तो पता है उन्हें कोटा मिला है जिसके लिए उन्हें तीन रुपये देने पड़ते हैं उसी के लिए अगर हमें 15 रुपया देना पड़ जाये तो फिर हम कहां से ठहर सकेंगे । यह मैं आपको अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव बतला रहा था ।

दूसरी तरफ यह चीज है कि जो चीजें लघु उद्योगों में बनायी जायें उसमें दो बातों का खयाल हो । अगर जनता के रोजाना

इस्तेमाल, उपयोग की चीजें बनती हैं तो ठीक है । उसकी बिक्री के लिए जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत मदद आप कर सकें वह करें या फिर अपने आप वे बिक्री करेंगे । दूसरी तरफ उनकी चीजें आपकी बड़ी फैक्टरीज में भी एस्तेमाल हो सकती हैं—ऐसे लघु उद्योगों को इन्सीलरी इन्डस्ट्रीज कह सकते हैं । छोटे छोटे पुरजे या दूसरी काम की चीजें बनाकर वह बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज् को दे सकते हैं । इस सिलसिले में आप बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज् पर दबाव भी डाल सकते हैं कि सभी चीजें खुद बनाने के बजाये छोटी छोटी चीजें बाहर से छोटे उद्योगों से बनवा लिया करो । लेकिन यह काम भी कम होता है । आज जापान के सिलसिले में तो यही सुनने में आता हैं कि वहां पर छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज् से ही बड़े काम हो जाते हैं । बड़ी चीजों के लिए तो खैर बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज के पास जाना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन वहां पर जहां तक हो सकता है बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज् को मदद करती हैं और उन से मदद लेती हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि बड़ी और छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज् के साथ साथ यह चीज भी जरूरी है कि पहले से यह तय कर लें कि कहां पर कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि है, कहां पर उसके लिए नोहाऊ मिलेगा और कहां पर उसके लिए बाजार मिलेगा और तभी हम उसमें हाथ लगायें । अगर उसमें किसी तरह की कमी है तो फिर हाथ लगाना बेकार होगा । यहां बडी इन्डस्ट्रीज् में एक कठिनाई हो गई है कि आप ने काम तो बड़ा उठा लिया लेकिन जिस समय आप की योजना बनी उस समय जितना शोध होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हुआ, या शोध करने वालों ने उतनी सावधानी से काम नहीं किया नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितने की आप ने आशा की उतने का बाजार आप को नहीं मिल रहा है । जितना माल तैयार हो रहा है उतना निकलता नहीं और आप को अपनी क्षमता से कम काम कई इन्डस्ट्रीज् में करना पड़ता है । एच० एम० टी० का नाम आया है, उस में आप को जानबूझ कर काम घटाना पड़ता है । एच० ई० सी०, रांची की यह हालत है कि वहां काम की कमी है, और उस का काम कुछ ऐसा है कि वर्षों जिस के लिये आप को ठहरना पड़ेगा । ऐसी हालत में यह मानना पड़ता है कि शायद शुरू की शोध में, प्लानिंग में भूल हुई ।

दूसरी तरफ जो आप के प्रोजेक्ट प्लान्स हैं उस में जितनी पूंजी का हिसाब लगाया जाता है और काम तैयार हो जाने के बाद जितनी क्षमता की आशा की जाती है, जितने प्रोडक्शन की आशा की जाती है, काम आधा होने पर देखा जाता है कि उतनी पूंजी बहुत नाकाफी रही और फिर सरकार को पूंजी बढ़ानी पड़ती है । मैं मानता हूं कि कई कारण ऐसे हैं, कई बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिन के बारे में आप कह सकते हैं कि पहले से सब कुछ नहीं सोचा जा सकता था, कुछ न कुछ अनदेखी, अनसोची बातें सामने आ जाती हैं । मगर इतने ही से यह हिसाब साफ नहीं हो जाता । जहां 100 करोड़ का हिसाब है वहां 300 करोड़ लगा दिया, 50 करोड़ की जगह 100 करोड़ लगाना होता है, जहां 100 करोड़ हैं वहां सवा सौ या डेढ़ सौ हो तो यह बात मानी जा सकती है, मगर 300 करोड़ हो जाये तो मानी हुई बात है कि जो आप को टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस मिली, जो प्लानिंग हुई जो प्रोजेक्ट बना वह ठीक ढग से जैसा बनना चाहिये था नहीं बना, उस में कसर रह गई । फिर यह भी देखा जाता है कि जितने प्रोडक्शन की आशा करते थे उस से कम मिलता है और आगे जाकर वह नुकसान का घर होता है । देखिये कहां कसूर है ? क्या मशीनों के खरीदने में भूल हुई है ? डालर और पाउन्ड्स के बदले में रुपये में मशीनरी खरीदी उस में धोखा खाया, या किस बात में धोखा खाया ? और ये बातें बहुत गम्भीरता से देखने की हैं और आगे के लिये सोचने की हैं । ऐसी

[ श्री भृत्युंजय प्रसाद सिंह ]

शिकायत की जाती है, मैं नहीं जानता उस में सच्चाई कितनी है हो सकता है कि सच्चाई कम हो, कि विदेशियों ने अपनी घटिया मशीनें हमारे मत्थे थोप दीं। ऐसा कहा जाता है। मगर मैं नहीं जानता इस में कितनी सच्चाई है। और यह तो जांच करने से पता चलेगा, जिस से खरीदी हैं उसी से पूछने से तो पता नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि दूसरी जगह पूछने से-पता चलेगा।

इस के अलावा सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आखिर यह सब आप करते क्यों हैं ? इसीलिए न कि लोगों का सुख बढ़े और तक्लीफ घटे। जहां पर मशीनरी बैठाते हैं वहां के लोगों का उस से दुख, सुख बढ़ता है या घटता है यह भी कोई सोचता है ? मैं बिहार की ओर से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह शिकायत बराबर की जाती है कि जो वहां पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में न सिर्फ बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हो बाहर से बुलाये गये, मैनेजर्स बुलाये गये बल्कि यह भी शिकायत है कि माली, चपरासी और क्लर्क तक बाहर से लाये जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है, हम नहीं कह सकते कि बिहार के बाहर से वहां किसी का जाना मना है, मगर साथ ही यह भी नहीं भुला सकते कि नजदीक वालों का भी कुछ हक हो सकता है। अगर बराबरी का भी दावा रहे तो भी नजदीक वालों के लिए कम से कम मकान का झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता है। या कम हो जाता है। इसलिए नजदीक वालों का पहले ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर बिहार में इंडस्ट्री नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है। सिवाय चीनी मिलों के, दो जूट मिलें, एक दियासलाई का कारखाना और दो सिमेंट्स को छोड़कर, उत्तर बिहार में बड़े या मध्यम उद्योगों जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं इस में तेल शोधक कारखाने को नहीं मानता हूं, आयल रिफाइनरी को इसलिए नहीं गिन रहा हूं कि आयल रिफाइनरी के आने से हमारा एक नुकसान हुआ, हमारी जमीन गई मगर यह लाभ नहीं हुआ कि हमारे आदमियों को नौकरी मिले। ऐसी हालत में मैं उस को किस में गिनूं, कहना मुश्किल है। हां, एक छोटा सा लाभ कह सकते हैं कि वहां साग सब्जी की बिक्री हो जाती है। मगर यह भी लाभ में कोई लाभ है ?

आखिर इतना आप का क्रिटिसिज्म चारों ओर से क्यों होता है ? आखिर इन चीजों को चलाने वाले कौन हैं ? आपने अपने चुने हुए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स को इन में भेजा है। मगर मैं कहूंगा कि चुनिन्दा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स मैनेजमेंट के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सफल हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं कि है ये सभी अफसरान फैक्ट्रीयों को चलाने में भी उतने ही सफल हुए। अपवाद होते हैं इस से इन्कार नहीं और उस के लिए जितना साधुवाद दिया जाये कम है। मगर यह चीज मान ली जाय कि आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा, यह गलत है। दूसरी तरफ दो धोखे और होते हैं। एक तरफ तो यह होता है कि जब आप से यह कहा जाता है कि वहां ऐसा होता है, उन को कहिये कि ऐसा न करें तो जवाब मिलता है कि ये आटोनामस बाडीज हैं, हम क्या कर सकते हैं, जैसे चाहें अपने स्टाफ को रखें। और दूसरी तरफ जब उन के कारोबार की बात आती है तो उन को हर बात के लिए आप के पास आना पड़ता है, यहां के सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट से हुक्म लेना पड़ता है। बाजार तो उन के लिये बैठा नहीं रहेगा। बाजार के अनुसार उन को अपने काम में जिस चीज की आवश्यकता है, जिस की मांग बढ़ती है उस को मगाना होगा, जिस की घटती है उस को रोकना होगा। जिस चीज का बाजार भाव

गिरता है उस को गिराना होगा, जिस का दाम उठता है उस में ज्यादा मांग सकते हैं। मगर यह पूछने के लिए हर बार दिल्ली आना पड़े, और यहां चिट्ठी पत्री होते इतना समय लग जाता है कि फिर बाजार का अवसर चला जाता है। तो एक तरफ तो आप उन्हें आटोनामस कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन के हाथ पांव इस तरह से बांध देते हैं कि वह अवसर मिलने पर भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि उन्हें आप जिम्मेदारी दीजिये, और साथ साथ अधिकार भी दीजिये। और यह भी तय कर दीजिये कि चाहे सरकारी अधिकारी जायें, चाहे दूसरे जायें, उन की आगे की उन्नति उनके काम पर होगी। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव से कह सकता हूं, क्योंकि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर में काफी रेस्पांसिबिल स्थान पर 10 साल तक काम कर चुका हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी सालाना वेतन-वृद्धि या मेरे साथी अफसरों की भी काम अच्छा हो या बुरा हो इस पर नहीं थी, नीचे वालों में स्टाफ की भी वही बात थी, सिर्फ एक जमात की वार्षिक तरक्की उनके काम पर भी, जिन को काम तौल से देना था। और उस का जो नतीजा होना था वह हुआ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता जब तक कि उस के कार्यकर्ता दिल लगा कर काम न करें। मगर हमारे यहां एक बीमारी आ गयी है कि काम करने वालों को काम करने से अनुत्साहित किया जाता है और उन को यह समझाया जाता है कि तुम्हारी उन्नति, तुम्हारा फ्यूचर, तुम्हारा कैरियर तुम्हारे काम पर जितना नहीं है उतना इस पर है कि तुम्हारे पीछे कितने आदमी झंडा ले कर चलने को तैयार हैं। और यह बात जहां आ गयी, वहां काम चौपट हो गया। इसलिये मैं सभी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि देश जैसा उन का है, वैसा हमारा भी है। कम से कम जिस तरीके से वह कार्यकर्ताओं और कर्मचारियों आदि के अधिकारों के लिए लड़ते हैं वहां तक मैं उन का साथ दूंगा। इस में मैं उन के साथ हूं मगर साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि भाई तुम लोग अपने काम में अर्थात् अपने कर्त्तव्य पालन में कोई कसर न करो। काम में अगर तुम कसर करोगे तो मैं तुम्हारे साथ वैसा ही बर्ताव करूंगा बल्कि उस से भी बुरा बर्ताव करूंगा जैसा कि तुम्हारे एम्प्लायर्स करना चाहते हैं या करते हैं।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs is most hypocritical in their pronouncements and professions. They speak of their intentions to curb monopolies in this country and the Ministry takes pride in introducing a Bill to curb monopolies. But what has actually happened is that the monopolies thrive during their regime.

Sir, I would like to quote from a report made by Mr. B. Datta, Director in the Department of Company Affairs itself. It says :

> "The total assets of the Birla group of companies have recorded a phenomenal increase of over Rs. 216 crores in three years from Rs. 293.2 crores in 1963-64 Rs. 508.9 crores in 1963-67.. .. During the same period, the Tata group increased its assets from Rs. 418.1 crores to Rs. 550.6 crores, thus retaining its prime position among 75 topmost business houses, mentioned in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report."

Similarly, as he has mentioned, a smaller groups like the Mafatlals, and all that have also thrived during this regime. So, their professions of curtailing monopolies are merely an eye-wash.

Then, they say that in order to curb the growth of monopolies, several commissions and committees have been appointed,

[ Shri P. Viswambharan ]

Dr. Hazari submitted a report to this Government and this House had an opportunity to discuss the Report in detail. At that time, some of us said on the floor of the House that there was absolutely no necessity for appointing another committee to go into the very same subject. But the Thacker Committee was appointed and it was said at that time that the Committee would submit a report within six months. But the term of the Committee has been extended from time to time. According to the Budget papers, an amount of Rs. 13.7 lakhs was spent on the Committee from the public exchequer of this poor country and yet the Committee has not submitted its Report. Lastly, was said that the Committee would submit its report by the end of March. But March is over and the Report has not yet come. The Budget papers show that there is a provision for this Committee, the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, for the current year, that is, for 1969-70, also and, therefore, I seriously doubt and I suspect that the idea of the Government is to extend the term of the Committee further and thus shelve the issue of licences to monopoly houses. As has been said earlier while this Committee was going into the question, while the recommendations of Dr. Hazari were with the Government, these groups were issued more and more licences.

17.3 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Another example of the hypocritical attitude of this Ministry is their claim of having introduced a Bill to prohibit donations to Political parties. The Ministry's report says that a Bill has been introduced and that is before Parliament. Why can't the Minister find time to move a motion on the floor of the House to take it up for consideration and to get it passed ? The Bill has been introduced. That is all. Afterwards nothing has been heard of that. The Minister says that it is before Parliament as if some of us on this side are at fault for not having passed it. On the other hand, we on this side, have been pressing the Government to get that Bill passed. We know why that Bill has not been pursued. Here is some information given by the Minister for Industrial Development himself. Here it is said :

> "Company donations to various political parties in 1967-68 amounted to a little over Rs. 130 lakhs, i. e., about Rs. 21 lakhs more than in the previous year."

After this Bill was introduced in the House, donations from companies to political parties have gone up by Rs. 21 lakhs. This is the reason why the Government is not pursuing this Bill. An analysis of the figures shows that Congress received Rs. 85,21.261 in 1966 67 and Rs. 1,06,47,851 in 1967-68. So, the entire amount of Rs. 21 lakhs that have been donated by the companies in 1967-68 in excess of the previous year went to the Congress. This is the reason why the Government is not pursuing that Bill. This is another example of the hypocritic attitude of this Ministry.

Then, there is the question of this much talked-about small car project. Absolutely no word is seen anywhere in the budget papers or in the Ministry's report about that .....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is getting smaller.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : It is getting smaller and smaller and ultimately it will vanish. I know that.

Then the Ministry says that it wants to do a lot of service to small industries. It claims that the National Industrial Development Corporation is doing much on those lines. On page 23 of the report it is stated :

> "With a view to bringing the benefits of Hire Purchase Scheme to the very doorsteps of small entrepreneurs living in remote areas, the Corporation has conducted intensive campaigns in less developed areas, *viz.* Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir ..."

I know something about this intensive campaign which was conducted in Kerala. It was conducted 1½ years ago. Several thousands of applications were filed before this Corporation; the poor, small scale entrepreneurs in Kerala came forward with much hopes. After a preliminary scrutiny, the Corporation accepted 2,000 applications, and after 1½ years only 25 out of those 2,000 applicants get their machinery from the NSIC on hire- purchase basis.

Another 175 applicants remitted their earnest money. It has gone to that stage. Regarding the 1800 other applications the processing has not even gone to the extent of asking the applicants to remit the 20% earnest money. That is the speed with which this campaign is going on.

Now coming to the public sector industry, I do not want to repeat what all has been said here. Once it has been said that one of the major difficulties in running the public sector industries was the dearth of trained managerial personnel. So this very same Ministry started holding a diploma co urse in company secretaryship and they prescribed a very tough course for that. The report of the Company Law Administration mentions something about it. Out of 8000 and odd candidates who had registered under this scheme for the diploma, only 127 could get their diploma. That is the tough nature of this course. But nowhere anything is mentioned about how many have been given employment in public sector or private sector companies. As a matter of fact I know that more than 90% of these diploma holders, these brilliant boys, have joined the army of the unemployed in this country. The practice of appointing relatives and favourites of Ministers and top bureaucrets in the Ministries and public sector undertakings still continues in spite of the fact that these 100 and odd trained well-qualified personnel are there in the streets.

Then I come to the question of regional imbalance. This Ministry, this Government and the Planning Commission repeatedly stated that they are for elimination of regional imbalances. But what has happened during to the last 17-18 years of planning. The backward regions remain backward and I repeat what I said on an earlier occasion. I personally feel that this regional monopoly has become as much a danger as the individual monopolist in this country.

Now I come to my State of Kerala. When we speak about the neglect of Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to end with Kerala.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : We have been accused that we are very vociferous and all that. What has happened in the past ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The next item is Andhra.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Kerala, as you know, is a State whose per capita income is much below the all-India average, where unemployment is the highest in the country and still this Government has all along been neglecting that State. During the First Plan period, not even a single rupee was spent in Kerala State by the Central Government in Central Industrial investments. In the Second Plan, only an amount of Rs. 79 lakhs was invested in the DDT factory at Alwaye. In the Third Plan there were proposals for an investment of 71 crores of rupees in the central industrial sector in Kerala, but ultimately when the Plan came to an end, it so happened that about Rs. 25 crores were spent.

These schemes, costing Rs. 71 crores were agreed to by the Planning Commission and the Government of India, taking into consideration the techno-economic aspects etc. When we ask for more industries, we have been very often told that it is the techno-economic consideration which should prevail in the matter of deciding the location of large-scale industries. To a very large extent, I do agree to that. But why is it, that in the case of Kerala alone, when the techno-economic survey proved that for a particular industry, it is Kerala alone which is the most suitable place for its location, for the industry to be established, that that industry was shifted to some

[ Shri P. Viswambharan ]

other place ? I wish to know the reason for that. Here is a reply which is given by the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on the floor of the House itself. The reply says :

> "On techno-economic evaluation of the sites proposed for their consideration, the team of Czech experts considered the sites at Madras, Cochin and Vishakapatnam as *prima facie* suitable and placed them in the following order :
>
> (i) Cochin
>
> (ii) Madras
>
> (iii) Vishakapatnam"

This is regarding the location of the Heavy Plates and Vessels project. Number one priority was given to Kerala by the Czech experts. That first priority was given to Kerala on techno-economic considerations Then it was shifted and located in some other place.

During the Third Five-year Plan period, the pay to-chemical factory was to be started in Kerala, on this very same techno-economic consideration The Kerala Government acquired 300 acres of valuable land of that State and it was left at the disposal of the Central Government. Thereafter nothing happened.then again, there is the case of the Precision Instruments Factory at Palghat. 588 Acres of land from the rice-bowl of our State, Palghat district, was acquired and it is just lying idle there in the possession of the Government of India for the last six years. It was decided finally in 1966 to give one unit of that Precision Instruments Limited to Palghat. But suddenly something happened.

The General Elections of 1967 came and it so happened that the Congress party got reduced in its strength in the State Legislature to such an exient that they are not even a recognised Opposition there now. They are only nine in a House of 133. If there is any enactment anywhere, for penalising and for punishing people who allow fertile, cultivable land, to lie follow, when there is all--round food scarcity in the country, then, I say, the Minister concerned here in the Ministry of Industrial Development should be prosecuted and sent to jail. Because 600 acres of land which could go to cultivation, is just lying idle for the last so many years in Palghat district.

This is the situation that we face. Recently, this Ministry liberalised its licensing policy. They exempted certain industries from licenses I would submit that this would affect the industrially-backward States very adversely. If the private enterpreneurs can start these industries anywhere they like. Then they would start them only in industrially developed States. The policy of the Government should be such that the private sector also should be persuaded to start industries in backward areas.

This De-licensing policy is affecting these backward areas very adversely. In this connection, I would also like to submit that the policy of giving financial assistance followed by the credit institutions under this Ministry is also highly discriminatory. Here is an example of this. In the course of fourteen years of their existence, the industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India-ICICI-have distributed about Rs. 230.5 crores or so to industries by way of financial assistance Out of these, 36.6 per cent has gone to Maharashtra and Kerala's share was only 1.1 per cent. Of course, other States have also suffered. Finally, I would appeal to this Government through you that at least in future this sort of neglect should not be shown to Kerala.

Now, Sir, Kerala Government have drafted an outline of the State's Fourth Plan. It is a very modest plan. The objective of that plan is to raise the per capita income of that State to the all-India average in 15 years. In other words, the plan envisages that Kerala's per capita income at the end of the Sixth Plan should be the same as the all-India average. In order to achieve this objective, Kerala Government have suggested that during the Fourth Pla

period there should at least be an investment of Rs. 320 crores by the Central Government in the Central industrial projects in that State. That State offers very good facilities for certain industries such as monasite, ilmanate, etc. I request that all these should be taken into consideration and Kerala should be helped at all costs.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

इस मंत्रालय के पास 19 पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनीज़ थी और अब इसके पास चौदह पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनीज़ है। सब से पहले मैं इनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसको लेता हूं। मैंने 1967 की, 1968 की और 1969 की रिपोर्ट्स को देखा है। इन्होंने अब जो रिपोर्ट पेश की वह उसी ढंग की है जैसी ये पहले से करते आ रहे हैं, जैसी आज से कई बरस पहले से पेश करते आ रहे हैं। एक बड़े मजे की बात इस में आप देखेंगे। इस में नैशनल इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन, भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज़, नई दिल्ली हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज़ इंडिया लिमिटेड, भोपाल, हिन्दुस्तान केबल्ज़ लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड आदि नाम दिये हुए हैं लेकिन यह तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की गई है कि यह भी बताया जाता कि कितना कितना पैसा इन में लगा है, कितने का इन में अब तक नुक्सान हो चुका है और कितना काम हुआ है। ब्रीफ डैसक्रिपशन तो इनकी दी गई है लेकिन जो कुछ होना चाहिये वह नहीं है। कितना रुपया इन में लगाया, किस साल में बना और इसके बाद कितना इस साल में घाटा हुआ, यह सब इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आगे से जो रिपोर्ट हो वह नए तरीके से और नए ढंग से बने। जब उसको सदन में पेश किया जाए तो हमें पता लग जाना चाहिये कि उनकी क्या हालत है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इन्होंने चक्कर में हमको डाल रखा है। जब बहुत सी किताबों को देखा जाए तब मुश्किल से जो जानकारी आप को चाहिये, उसको हासिल करने में आप समर्थ होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि नए ढग से और नए तरीके से आगे से इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा जाया करे। और अगर आपके आफिसर्स ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो पार्लिमेंट के मैम्बर्ज़ को इसके बारे में कनसल्ट कर लिया जाए और वे बता देंगे कि किस तरीके से रिपोर्ट बननी चाहिये।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बारे में इस में बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बताया गया है। मैंने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की थोड़ी बहुत स्टडी की है। पिछले दिनों इस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सैमिनार भी किया था क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज़ के बारे में। मैं उस में गया था उसको बड़े अच्छे ढंग से आर्गेनाइज़ किया गया था। छोटे छोटे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कैसे दिया जा सके, क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज़ कैसे दी जा सके, इसके बारे में अगर सोचा जाता है तो इससे अच्छी दूसरी और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को ज्यादा पैसा मिले और अधिकतर साधन उस तरफ लगाये जायें।

आपको याद होगा कि 107 सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया था और आपने हज़ारी रिपोर्ट पर पिछले साल चर्चा के लिए बड़ा समय दिया था। उस के बाद यहां पर आठ घन्टे डिस्कशन हुआ, लेकिन उस डिस्कशन का आज तक यहां पर कोई नतीजा नहीं आया। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े अदरणीय हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह कोशिश भी करना चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द इस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही हो, लेकिन कर नहीं पा रहे हैं, न जाने कोई दबाव है या और कोई बात है। मेरी उन से यह अर्ज़ है कि इस सिलसिले में जल्द

[ श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा ]

से जल्द जरूरी कार्यवाही करें, क्योंकि आपके मंत्रालय के बारे में लोगों के दिलों में हजारी रिपोर्ट की डिस्कशन और बिरला की कम्पनियों के मुताल्लिक कार्यवाही न होने से शकूक पैदा हो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। स्टेट्स के जो डायरैक्टर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज होते हैं, वे आपके मंत्रालय और इण्डस्ट्रीयल डवेलपमेंट की कोई बाद मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, वे अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को इस सिलसिले में एक-दो केसेज भी दिये थे। आप डायरैक्टर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली को हो ले लें : वहां के ज्वाइन्ट डायरैक्टर, डिप्टी डायरैक्टर, एसिस्टैंट डायरैक्टर-मुझे माफ करें, मैं ऐसी बात कह रहा हूं-बगैर पैसा लिये स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का कोई काम नहीं करते। वहां पर कमीशन चलती है परसेन्टेज चलती है और हमारा मंत्रालय उस को रोक नहीं पाता है। अगर डवेलपमेंट के ज्वाइन्ट डायरैक्टर कोई सिफारिश करते हैं तो वे उस को नहीं मानते हैं, जब तक कि उन को पैसा न मिल जाये। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं सारे नाम भी आपको पढ़कर सुना सकता हूं कि उन के मुताल्लिक क्या क्या चीजें हैं। टैस्ट केस के तौर पर मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के दफ्तर में जो पांच-छः अधिकारी हैं, सी० वी० आई० की मारफत आप उनकी जायदादों का तखमीना ले लें, जो 800 रु० माहवार तनख्वाह लेता है, उस की लाखों की जायदाद है। मैं यह बात खास तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन के इस एटीचूड से छोटे छोटे कारखानेदारों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है, उन के कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं और पैसा न देने की वजह से उन को इंप्रूवमेंट सर्टिफिकेट और लाइसेंस नहीं मिल पाते हैं।

पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में मेरे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है, बुरी तरह से कोसा है। आम तौर पर मैं भी कोसता ही रहता हूं, मगर जहां पर गलती होती है, वहीं पर कोसता हूं। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है--जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात है, अगर हम को हिन्दुस्तान को सही सोशलिज्म के रास्ते पर लाना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में अमीरी और गरीबी के फर्क को दूर करना है तो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर जरूर कामयाब होने चाहियें जब तक ये कामयाब नहीं होंगे, तब तक हमारे देश से अमीरी और गरीबी का फर्क नहीं जायेगा, मंहगाई नहीं जायेगी, क्योंकि देश की बेशतर दौलत, फैक्ट्रीज, इण्डस्ट्रीज कुछ लोगों के हाथ में हैं और जब तक वे उन के हाथ में हैं, वे लोग एक्सप्लायट करते रहेंगे, जनता को गुमराह करते रहेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि जो बीमारी है, जिसकी वजह से हमारे सामने की बैंचेज के साथी, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी या जनसंघ के सदस्य एटेक करते हैं, जितनी बातें वे करते हैं, अगर उन में सच्चाई है तो हमें उन को जरूर दूर करना होगा।

मैं इसी सिलसिले में आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मेरे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दोस्त जब भी कोई बात करते हैं, तो जैनरल तौर पर कह देते हैं कि सारी कि सारी पब्लिक-सैक्टर में लूट पड़ी हुई है, घाटा हो रहा है, लेकिन वे न उन की डिटेल्ज को पढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं न देखने की कोशिश करते है। अगर देखा जाय तो हमारे पास जितनी कम्पनीज हैं उनमें आधे से ज्यादा मुनाफे में हैं और जो घाटे में हैं उनमें भी कुछ ऐसी हैं जोकि अभी नयी नयी बनी हैं और अभी तक अपनी पूरी केपेसिटी पर नहीं आ पायी हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी कम्पनीज जरूर हैं जिनके बारे में कहा जा सकता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को नाम लेकर बतलाना चाहता हूं। भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के ऊपर

105 करोड़ रुपया लगा है लेकिन उसमें पिछले साल 5 करोड़ 57 लाख का घाटा है। फिर हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स इंडिया लि० के ऊपर 98 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है और उसमें 5 करोड़ 17 लाख का घाटा है। इस बात को रिपोर्ट में देते तो उसका पता लगता और साथ-साथ उसका कारण भी बतलाते। लेकिन उसको छिपा गए, बतलाया नहीं। इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान लि० नेशनल स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन जो है उसमें 17 करोड़ लगे हैं लेकिन उसमें भी घाटा है जबकि उसमें घाटा होने की कोई वजह ही नहीं है।

**18 hrs.**

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पब्लिक सैक्टर की सब से ज्यादा कम्पनीज इसी मंत्रालय में हैं। इसलिए सबसे पहले तो जिन कम्पनीज में 5 साल से लगातार घाटा चला आ रहा है, उनके बारे में एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये जोकि उनकी पूरी इंक्वायरी करें, जांच करें और वस्तुहात का पता करें। एक कम्पनी और है जिसका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। उसमें सारा का सारा सर्माया खत्म हो रहा है कर्जे से वह अपना काम कर रही है। तो इस तरह की हालात को बन्द करने के लिए हमारे लिए जरूरी है कि उनके मामले की पूरी जांच करें। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आज बड़ी उत्सुकता से देख रहे हैं कि हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर कहां तक कामियाब होता है। सारे देश के लोग और इस सदन के सारे सदस्य आज इस बात के ख्वाहिशमन्द हैं कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के चंगुल से निकल कर हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर कामियाब हो। पब्लिक सेक्टर की कामियाबी के लिए यह मंत्रालय पहल करें क्योंकि इसके पास सबसे ज्यादा कम्पनीज हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने गजटेड आफिसर्स को आप वहां पर एम्प्लाय करते हैं उसका सिलसिला बन्द किया जाये। मैं ने स्टडी करके देखा है कि जो अधिकारी 58 साल या 55 साल पूरे कर लेते हैं वे कहते हैं कि हमारा तो रिटायरमेन्ट आ गया है, हमें अब क्या करना है, 4 हजार रु० तनख्वाह मिलती है। उनको कोई इन्टेरेस्ट नहीं होता है, चाहे फायदा हो या नुक्सान हो। इसलिए कोई नया रेक्रूटमेन्ट इस प्रकार का नहीं होना चाहिए। और जो रिटायर होने वाले हों उनको रिटायर कर देना चाहिए और उनकी जगह पर अनुभव-प्राप्त लोगों को रखना चाहिए। आई० ए० एस० लोगों को कोई तरजीह नहीं देनी चाहिए बल्कि जो लोग वहां पर नीची जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको मौका दिया जाये ताकि वे उन कारखानों को अच्छी तरह से सम्हाल सकें।

इसके अलावा इन कारखानों में ओवरस्टाफिंग बहुत है हालांकि वे लोग इस चीज को बतलाते नहीं हैं। वे कहते हैं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरैक्टर्स ने पास किया है कि इतनी नौकरियां चाहिए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अगर 4 आदमी काम करते हैं तो यहां पर 16 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जो लोग दूसरी जगहों पर काम कर सकते हैं या जिनको गलत तरीके से एम्प्लाय किया गया है जिसका बोझ पब्लिक सेक्टर पर पड़ता है और फिर घाटा होता है, उस पर पूरा-पूरा कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिए, कोई भी अपने मामा, चाचा, भानजा को न रख सके, इस तरह के रूल्स बनने चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो कम्पनीज हैं उनमें जितने लोग अच्छा काम करें, अच्छे रिजल्ट निकालें उनको राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए। शराब बनाने वालों को तो राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से पुरस्कार दिया जाता है तो फिर इन लोगों को भी, जिन पर कि सारा देश खड़ा है, जहां पर कई हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, उसमें जो कामियाब

[ श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा ]

होते है, जो अच्छी तरह से काम करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिलना चाहिए। हमें उन की हौसला-अफजाई करनी चाहिए। तनख्वाह तो बढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन हम उनकी इज्जत तो बढ़ा ही सकते हैं। जब हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को इज्जत देते हैं तो फिर वे लोग जोकि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में काम करते हैं उनको अगर हम इज्जत नहीं देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं उनके साथ यह अन्याय होगा। इस के अलावा पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की इमेज बनाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय का सब से बड़ा काम है क्योंकि इस के पास 14 कम्पनियां हैं उन के बारे में जनता का विश्वास हो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारा पैसा लगा हुआ है, हमारे खून की कमाई लगी हुई है, वह हमारा पैसा सेफ है, हिफाजत से है और देश की बेहतरी में लगा हुआ है। इस तरह की इमेज बनायी जानी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनियों की इमेज साधारण जनता के पास बहुत अच्छी जानी चाहिये।

एक खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन है, उस का जिक्र कर दूं। मैं भी खद्दर पहनता हूं और बचपन से पहनता हूं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 14 करोड़ 85 लाख रु० उस कमीशन को हमने दिया लेकिन उसकी हालत यह है कि अगर आप यहां खादी ग्रामोद्योग की दुकान में जायें और उस में एक बार केश मीमो बनवायें तो उस में आप को सात गलतियां मिलेंगी। जितने निकम्मे और जाहिल आदमी हैं उन को इस में रख रखा है और जो कपड़ा पांच रु० गज दूसरी जगह हम को मिल सकता है यहां 15 रु० में मिलता है। मैं समझता हू कि मन्त्री जी इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे कि जो लोग खद्दर पहनते हैं उन्हें यह जुर्माना नहीं भरना चाहिये, उन्हें खद्दर पहनने की सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिये कि हमें ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़े, वहां निकम्मे आदमी रखे जायें, ओवर स्टाफिन्ग हो और सारा गड़बड़ घोटाला हो। इसलिये उस को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

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**18.07 hrs.**

## DISCUSSION RE. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TELENGANA AND OTHER AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH-*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving us some more time to consider some of the points that were raised in yesterday's debate. When I agreed to take more time, my idea was not to make any long speech, but, as I said earlier, we wanted to give very careful thought to some of the suggestions that were made.

Sir, the debate can be divided into two parts: one part deals with the analysis of what has happened before, the causes of the present trouble and so on and so forth. And the second part of the debate can be treated as to what should be done,-the operative part–in which direction we should go, etc. As far as the causes are concerned, I do not think there is any basic difference as such, because it is very obvious that the present trouble started because of the discontent in the mind of the students, because of the question of the integration of the services and the Mulki problem, and the question of economic development, and finally, the non–implementation of the political aspects of the gentlemen's agreement that was reached. These are the basic reasons. Therefore, I have agreed, as I already said earlier when I replied to the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands, that we have no doubt that we have to

accept that there is a genuine feeling of grievances in the minds of the people of Telengana, and it has to be approached from that point of view.

So, efforts in that direction will have to be undertaken to hold consultations with the leaders of Telengana or the leaders of Andhra also in that matter, because our approach should be to help the different parts of Andhra Pradesh to remain together. Our emphasis should be on keeping the integrity of the Andhra State. I do not think we can go in the direction of having further divisions of the State. I know some senior Members expressed the view, but if you permit me to say so, let us not take a cynical view of the matter. But sometimes misunderstandings do arise in these matters. But it is the responsibility of the friends of the State to find out a solution. Some members suggested the resignation of this man or that or of the Chief Minister. This would be a negative approach to the problem. How can we, sitting here, say that somebody who is the accepted leader of the elected members of the Assembly there should go ? It would be very wrong. If it helps somebody to ask for the resignation of the Chief Minister of one State, somebody else might start asking for the resignation of the Chief Minister of another State. This is not the way we should go about this matter.

Prof. Ranga spoke about an all-party Government. He seems to see a panacea for all the ills in all-party Government. That is a separate matter. Some others pleaded for small States. I entirely disagree with that proposition. That is not the direction in which we should go.

Ultimately the suggestion came about committee. Let me make it very clear at the outset that I do not want to oppose it. At the same time, I must express my misgivings about it. What will be the the purpose of a committee of this type ? Does it want to go and start functioning as a sort of a States Reorganisation Commission? Not at all. (*Interruptions*). Let me say what I have to say. I am not replying to this debate in the spirit of replying to a debate I am trying to put before the House our thinking about this matter.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The Parliament sent a parliamentary delegation to Assam during the disturbances there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In this matter, the problems are some what different. The situation there is still fluid in this matter. Some members have made up their minds about certain issues, that the resignation of the Chief Minister should be accepted, that Telengana State should be created, etc. With these attitudes if people go there, what exactly will happen there, we cannot say. Members of this House enjoy the most important right of freedom of speech and there is nothing wrong about it. But I have got serious doubts whether such a committee would help to bring about that sort of confidence or understanding which we desire. This is my misgiving about it. But if you, Sir, in your judgment feel that such a committee should be appointed, we will give you our cooperation. This is our attitude in this matter. I must say what is our thinking. We have weighed the *pros* and *cons* of the matter and I have said what we honestly feel about it. You, Sir, know the Andhra situation better. If you weigh the *pros* and *cons* and if you feel that it is going to serve the cause of putting all the people together in a friendly spirit and keeping the integrity of Andhra State, certainly we will give our cooperation. But it is my duty to honestly and frankly place before the House our misgivings in this matter.

I have nothing more to say.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose-*

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday itself this was my fear that if the Home Minister replies today, again the discussion will start. If allow one minute to Mr. Limaye, I will have to allow one minute to all the others also. Where will it end ?

**श्री मधु लिमये** : यह तो मैं आप से कह रहा हूं उन से थोड़े ही कह रहा हूं । उन को जवाब नहीं देना है ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, when the Naxalbari discussion was going on here and a proposal was made that a parliamentary committee must be sent there, he categorically said, "Yes; we are in agreement with the proposal to send a parliamentary committee." But now he says he is not opposed to the proposal, but he leaves it to you. How does he distinguish between that position and this ? (*Interruptions*)

**श्री मधु लिमये** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आप ने उन से कहा था कि वह राय दे दें अपनी । अब वह आपको कह रहे हैं । इस का क्या मतलब है ? आज वह कह रहे हैं कि आप ही दिमाग बनायें ।

SHRI UMANATH : What are the misgivings ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, the House desires that there should be a parliamentary committee. I would appeal to you, Sir, that you should go ahead with the formation of this committee.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज** (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आप सदन की राय की तो इज्जत कीजिये ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : कल हुआ क्या था और आज यह क्या कह रहे हैं ? आप ने सरकार को दिमाग बनाने के लिये कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया । आप ने उन के ऊपर डाल दिया था । स्पीकर साहब आप ने कहा था कि चूंकि आंध्र का मामला है, इस लिये आप के लिये एम्बैरेसिंग है । आप ने कहा था कि मेरे लिये निर्णय करना कठिन है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is not going to reply to all these. I am also not committing myself now.

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, this is not a mere procedural matter. More lives will be lost in Telengana and we cannot be just sitting here quiet.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप को एम्बैरेस कर रहे हैं । आप ने कल कहा था कि यह आप के लिये एम्बैरेसिंग है ।

SHRI UMANATH : At the time of the peasants' struggle in Naxalbari he readily agreed to have a parliamentary committee Now when it is a question of millions of people losing their lives and when there is a consensus on the appointment of a committee he does not agree.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी नाराज हो जायेंगे, इस लिये वह इन्कार कर रहे हैं । यह सदन का प्रिविलेज है । (**व्यवधान**) मुख्य मंत्री नाराज हो जायेंगे इसलिये यह नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह सदन के विशेषाधिकारों की अवहेलना है । (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : He has left it open. I have not said anything (*Interruptions*). Will you give me time to study the implications at least (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister has given his reply. I must have time to study the implications.

SHRI UMANATH : They do not want to embarrass Shri Brahmananda Reddi, they want to embarrass you.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that I must study the implications. Now we will continue the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज** : फिर यह सरकार क्यों चलाते हैं, स्पीकर के हाथों में क्यों सरकार नहीं देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I call on Shri Bedabrata Barua to speak on the Demands for Grants.

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**18.19 hrs.**

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--*Contd.*

### Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs-*Contd.*

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this debate

on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, reference was made to the unutilised capacity that is remaining in our industries which Shri Patodia liked to describe as unutilised unnecessary capacity remaining unutilised (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो एकदम गजब हो गया । श्री बरुआ बोलने लगे डिमान्ड पर ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार आपको फसा रही है । हमें इस पर ऐतराज है । सरकार वह चला रहे हैं। आप नहीं चला रहे हैं । यह सब जान बूझ कर हो रहा है । स्वीकर को बदनाम करने के लिये यह जान बूझ कर प्रधान मन्त्री का काम है । इस को सरकार के हाथ में छोड़ना चाहिये । आप इस्तीफा देकर वहां बैठे तो हमें यह मंजूर है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : This unutilized capacity which is being created in the private sector and the public sector is a problem that has to be faced by a new approach to the question of industrial development. This unutilized capacity cannot be utilized unless we give proper attention to the entire question of planned development. Planned development of the country can take place only when the capacity that remains in the country can be utilized both in the public and private sector.

**18.21 hrs.**

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Here we have got two types of unutilized capacity. The type of unutilized capacity in the public sector is radically different from the type of unnecessary capacity which is lying idle in the private sector. What they actually mean by capacity lying idle is that capacity which cannot possibly be utilized, capacity lying idle because of unprofitability, because of high cost, because of losses in the private sector. These losses, again, are due to the constant shift of capital from the industries which are established, like cotton and jute, to other fields. The investible capital is being constantly shifted to such fields where shares are purchased for establishing monopolistic expansion. So, the question of unutilized capacity in the private sector is a question which can be dealt with only by compelling the private sector to modernise itself. This capacity which remains in the private sector is essentially a capacity which they are not prepared to utilize a capacity which is incapable of being utilized, unless the owners of these particular sectors, or the owners of capital, are prepared to modernise everyone of those mills and factories and make them profitable.

That is why I say that the licensing policy should be so formulated and so changed that those industries, factories or mills which have got labour problems, which are not profitable, which have only junk machinery, instead of the usual policy of taking over those hopelessly functioning mills and factories, instead of taking them over in the public sector and along with them their losses and difficulties, the government should pursue a policy whereby people who were running those mills or factories should be given new or fresh licence to establish similar but modern cotton or jute mills so that their capital is not lying idle and there is no unnecessary pressure on public funds because of the taking over of such units.

The unutilized capacity in the public sector is directly the outcome of the failure to make investments in the public and private sector in the Plan to the extent necessarry. While it is planned that the public sector will have a capacity of production and to that extent the target is fixed, that target possibly will not be fulfilled, the machinery will lie idle, heavy industries will not be able to produce to full capacity because they have not the market to sell them, and this can be solved only if the entire economic is expanding, is developing. If there is not enough demand in the economy, if enough investment is not made, if plan targets are not placed at a higher level, it is not possible for heavy industries

[ Shri Bedabrata Barua ]

or basic industries to function to either full capacity or any respectable capacity.

This is a problem that can only be solved if what we produce is also utilised by the private sector or the public sector, that is, if enough demand is there. This demand can be created only if the mills seek to modernise. For example textile machinery is being produced in India but there is not enough demand. Looms and spindles are produced in the country but the demand is not there. So, unless we also think in terms of rationalising our import policy so that what is produced in the country is not allowed to be imported, we will not be anywhere near the solution of the industrial development problem that we face today.

While we have got this production capacity we have not always been fair to our local industries. We have not allowed these local industries to developed because we have allowed some of these industrialists to import foreign goods in terms of machinery and other things for which there may be enough capacity in the country itself.

We have not only not utilised the full capacity that is there in the country but there is also lack of impetus in the Plan. We hope, the next Plan would certainly give that impetus to generate sufficient demand to absorb all that capacity that has been created in the public and the private sectors.

Another additional problem that arises today is our position in the technical world. If we really want to develop our industries, these industries can be develpoed indigenously only if we encourage indigenous technical services, consultancy services, design engineering services in the country. The crux of the problem of India's industrial development is to find out how to get our engineers, technicians and others to participate in the process of production at the highest level.

I had occasion once to mention the Barve Report. Shri Barve was a member of the Planning Commission and he expired two years ago. He instituted an enquiry into the state of consultancy and design engineering services in our country and it was discovered that most of the technical know-how that we have imported has been available in the country and that the design engineering services that were available in the country are not being utilised leading to the brain drain and all other consequences that we would be very much unhappy to encourage.

The entire question of foreign collaboration has to be taken in that light We should think whether all these turnkey projects are doing us any good. I have no doubt that these turnkey projects, where technical machinery and services and engineers are imported while local engineers are made to remain idle is a sort of activity which is absolutely harmful for our development and we should absolutely do away with it. These foreign collaborations are only export promotion schemes for those particular countries. These collaborations have developed unemployment in our country and have harmed us in every possible way.

The key to our development is that we see that the foreign exchange that we have been careful to save is not frittered away in this manner. The foreign exchange is sold in the foreing market because we give it to people who over-invoice and under-invoice, save a lot of foreign exchange and sell it. That has come out in the debate on smuggligh and customs. So, when we give foreign exchange, it should be utilised for national development, and it should not be utilised for the purposes for which it is being utilised.

For example, we are importing Coca Cola. Except the bottle, the water and sugar the main thing is imported. Is it so necessary at this stage of our development to have this type of a project in our country ? Is it not possible for our country to do without Coca Cola for some time ? We are using our import licences in such a way, we have wasted our foreign exchange in such a way that we have created a sort of madness in the industrial

class who would like to grow, not a monopoly in size as Shri Patodia has said but into a monopoly of control. They are seeking to cotrol every thing.

They would like to expand in all directions. They would not like to invest all their money in one concern. As the General Motors have done. they would like to expand in all directions to over 200 to 300 concerns and sell things at a very high price. They produce at a lower price and they charge a very high price. They do all that type of thing and maintain general incompetency in the country and take advantage of the sheltered market that we are maintaining in the country, not for the benefit of the growth of industry but for concerning the market to sell things at a very high price which Indian consumers are compelled to pay. This is the situation which can only be solved if we do not allow the exploitation of foreign exchange for unfruitful purposes and allow it to be used for only national useful purposes. Let us, if necessary, use the foreign exchange to import food, not under P. L. 480, rather than use it in a manner in which we are using, which is very harmful to the country and very bad for the future of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

**18.32 hrs.**

## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

### Assignment of Miscellaneous Jobs to Jawans

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मामले की एक बहस मैंने उठाई थी तो उसी प्रसंग में एक चर्चा हुई थी कि सेना में जो हमारे जवान काम करते हैं, या जो मोर्चों पर रहकर देश की सेवा करते हैं, उनसे सेना के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी उनके कर्तव्य पालन के अतिरिक्त उनका प्रयोग अपने निजी कार्यों के लिए भी करते हैं । उनके वे निजी कार्य यहां तक नीचे गिर गये हैं कि जूतों पर पालिश कराने से लेकर बच्चे खिलाने तक की सेवायें जवानों से लेते हैं । जब यह बात समाचार-पत्रों में उसी चर्चा के माध्यम से प्रकाशित हुई तो सेना के कुछ सैनिकों की ओर से पूरे दो पृष्ठ का उनकी कठिनाइयों सम्बन्धी एक पत्र मेरे पास आया । उस पत्र में जहां उन्होंने और बहुत सी कठिनाइयां लिखी हैं, उसमें एक विशेष पैराग्राफ मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं जिसने मुझे यहां पर इस प्रश्न को उठाने के लिए प्रेरित किया । जिसके इतने हल्के उत्तर की अपेक्षा मैं रक्षा मन्त्रालय से नहीं करता था कि इतनी उपेक्षा से रक्षा मन्त्रालय उसका उत्तर देगा । उन्होंने लिखा है :

> "एक सैनिक को सेवादार के रूप में बूट पालिश करने के लिए फौजी आदेश दिया जाता है । अगर आदेश की अवहेलना होती है तो उनको दंड दिया जाता है । किसी भी देश के कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि जो व्यक्ति अभियोग लगाता है वही उस हेतु दंड भी दे । सैनिक की आत्मा कुचली हुई है । क्या उसका मनोबल ऊंचा करने का यही तरीका है?"

जब यह पैराग्राफ इस पत्र में मैंने लिखा हुआ देखा तो मेरे मन पर बहुत बड़ी चोट लगी । मैंने फिर इस बात को रक्षा मन्त्रालय से प्रश्न के रूप में पूछा कि कहां तक इसमें वास्तविकता है ? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने तीन पंक्तियों में दिया और यह लिखा कि इस प्रकार के कार्य उनसे न लिये जायं इस के आदेश पहले से ही दिए हुए हैं । फिर भी यदि कोई शिकायतें होती हैं तो उनका हम समुचित समाधान करते हैं । इतना कहकर रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने इस प्रश्न का टाल दिया । लेकिन एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह असन्तोष आज गम्भीर रूप धारण करने जा रहा है । सेना के अन्दर जवानों की इन कठिनाइयों की ओर यदि रक्षा मन्त्रालय या भारत सरकार ने किसी प्रकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मुझे भय है कि यह विस्फोट किसी दिन दूसरा रूप न ले ले ।

[ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ]

अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो परम्परा सेना में थी, या अफसरों और जवानों के बीच में जो खाई थी, उसका कारण था। कारण यह था कि अंग्रेज जवानों को महसूस कराना चाहते थे कि हम तुम्हारे शासक हैं, तुम हमारे गुलाम हो हम तुम्हारे ऊपर हुकूमत करते हैं। दूसरा, उन दोनों के बीच खाई का कारण था विदेशीपन वे भारतीयों की स्वाभिमान की भावना को मिटाना चाहते थे। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में 22 वर्षों के बाद भी अभी तक सेनाओं में वह अभिशाप उसी प्रकार से क्यों जारी है। सभापति जी, आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अबसे लगभग दस वर्ष पहले, रक्षा मन्त्री स्वय मेरी इस बात की साक्षी देंगे, सिख रेजिमेन्ट के जवानों में इसी बात को लेकर कुछ प्रतिक्रिया हुई थी। उनका कहना था कि हम अफसरों के जूते पर पालिश नहीं करेंगे और रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने उस समय इस प्रकार के कुछ आदेश भी दिये थे। लेकिन जो और दूसरे जवान हैं उनसे अभी भी इस प्रकार के काम लिये जाते हैं। यों जूते पर पालिश करने का काम मुश्किल से एक डेढ़ मिनट का होता है। लेकिन अफसर लोग चाहते हैं कि आधे घंटे तक इस तरह से जूते रगड़ो कि अफसर का मुंह भी उसमें चमकने लगे। इस प्रकार की वह जूतों पर पालिश करवाते हैं, और भी दूसरी इसी प्रकार की सेवाय लेते हैं। तो क्या आप उस दिन का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं, जिस दिन यह विस्फोट किसी और भयकर रूप में आप के सामने प्रकट हो तब समाधान ढूढें? अच्छा यह है कि आप को अभी से उस का समाधान ढूंढना चाहिये और उसके लिये कुछ निश्चित रूप से आपको योजना बनानी चाहिये। न केवल जूतों पर पालिश करवाना या अफसरों की बीबियों और पत्नियों को बाजारों में सब्जियां खरीदवाने के लिये ले जाना, या उनके बच्चों को खिलाने के लिये ले जाना, बल्कि स्थिति यहां तक हो गई है कि जो अफसरो के कैन्टूनमेंट में बंगले होते हैं, उन का काफी बड़ा एरिया होता है, उनके बगीचों में पानी देने के लिये भी उनको प्रयोग किया जाता है। दिल्ली, जो भारत की राजधानी है, आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि दिल्ली के आसपास कुछ बड़े बड़े मिलिटरी आफिसर्स के फार्म हैं, जवानों से उन फार्मों पर ले जा कर, काम कराया जाता है। यानी उनका निजी आय के साधनों के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है। अब आप अनुमान लगायें कि इस से क्या नुकसान हो रहा है? इस से सबसे बडा नुकसान यह हो रहा है कि जवान का वह समय जो उस को अपनी ट्रेनिंग के लिये लगाना चाहिये था या देश के लिये लगाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं लगा पा रहा है। एक ओर तो आप उनमें स्वदेशाभिमान को जगाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर उस, के आत्माभिमान को इस प्रकार छोटे छोटे कामों को ले कर कुचलना चाहते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आज आप इस बात को देखिये कि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ने से सेना में किस प्रकार की भावना जवानों के अन्दर आती चली जा रही है।

इस पत्र में उन्होंने कठिनाइयां लिखी हैं सैनिक वर्ग की ओर से उन्होंने समझदारी की जो अपना नाम या रैंक नहीं दिया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बातें लिखी हैं उन पर रक्षा मन्त्री महोदय, थोड़ा इस बात को अपने मस्तिष्क से हटा कर कि वह रक्षा मन्त्री हैं अपितु यह सोच कर कि वह भी अपने परिवार के सदस्य हैं, हमने ही उन को देश की सेवा के लिये मोर्चों पर लगाया हुआ है। अगर इन के पत्र में कोई वास्तविकता हो तो विचार करना चाहिये।

एक बात उन्होंने यह लिखी है कि जितने भी आफिसर रैंक के लोग हैं उनको आप

फैमिली सैपरेशन अलाउन्स देते हैं लेकिन उन के लिये जो दूसरी रैंक के सेना के जवान हैं इस प्रकार के भत्ते का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। उन्हें फैमली सैपरेशन अलाउन्स नहीं मिलता है।

इसी तरह से उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि पीस स्टेशन में भी युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण करने के लिये जब आफिसर्स जाते हैं तो उन्हें उस के लिये स्पेशल अलाउन्स दिया जाता है। लेकिन जवानों को वहां भी उससे वंचित रखा जाता है।

तीसरी बात यह लिखी है कि जिन स्कूलों में आफिसरों के बच्चे जाते हैं, जवानों के बच्चे उन स्कूलों में जाकर प्रवेश नहीं ले सकते। इसके अलावा एक बात उन्होंने यह लिखी है कि जो जवान हिन्दी जानते हैं और उसके आधार पर, अपनी ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से, अपनी पदोन्नति करना चाहते हैं पर क्योंकि वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं इस आधार पर उन की पदोन्नति में बाधा होती है। जबकि इसी पैराग्राफ में उन्होंने लिखा है कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह कुछ मास पूर्व संसद के अन्दर यह विश्वास दिला चुके हैं कि भाषा के आधार पर किसी के साथ कोई भेद नहीं किया जायगा। लेकिन इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां आज भी है।

एक बात उन्होंने अपने वेतन के सम्बन्ध में लिखी है, उनके शब्द ज्यों के त्यों मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"क्या सैनिक का गुजारा साढ़े बावन रु० से हो सकता है? हम यह मानते हैं कि हमें फ्री राशन प्राप्त होता है फिर भी एक पत्नी व दो बच्चे का अन्न भी इस अल्प वेतन से नहीं खरीदा जा सकता है। उस की शिक्षा आदि पर खर्च तो दूर रहे। मंहगाई भत्ता भी सिविल से 20 प्रतिशत कम प्राप्त होता है। यह क्यों? क्या मंहगाई का प्रभाव हमारे परिवार पर कम पड़ रहा है, या हम इससे प्रभावित नहीं होते?

दूसरी बात यह लिखी है कि जितने भी मोर्चों पर तैनात जवान हैं उनको तीन साल के बाद पीस स्टेशन पर वापिस भेजा जाता है। लेकिन जितने बड़े बड़े मिलिटरी के आफिसर्स हैं उनके लिये निवास की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। लेकिन हमारे लिये टैंट प्रोवाइड कर दिये जाते हैं और माह पूस की सर्दी में हमको उन्हीं टैंटों में रहना होता है। अब बताइये कि अगर हमारे बच्चे और हम बीमार न हों तो क्या हो। तो यह जो इस प्रकार का भेद चल रहा है, यह उचित नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस देश की सीमाओं के ऊपर दो बड़े देश शत्रु के रूप में खड़े हों उस देश की सेना के जवानों में इस प्रकार का रोष और इस प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया पैदा होने लगे यह कोई शुभ लक्षण नहीं है। इसलिये हम को कुछ थोड़ा सा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समाधान ढूंढना चाहिये। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि माननीय सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह इस बात को सोचें कि जहां हम इतना रक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च करते है, 1100 करोड़ रु० हम ने रक्षा व्यय में लगाया है, 500 करोड़ रु० हथियारों को खरीदने के लिये रखा है, तो 1600 करोड़ रु० जब हम अपने देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं। पर जिनके हाथों में वह होकर हथियार चलने हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हमारे मोर्चों पर देश की रक्षा होनी है, अगर उनके स्वाभिमान की रक्षा हम नहीं कर सकेंगे तो किस तरह से देश के मोर्चों पर जाकर वे जवान लड़ सकते हैं? इस के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक इस प्रकार का कमीशन बनाना चाहिये कि आफिसरों और जवानों के बीच में किस तरह से प्रेमपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रह सकते हैं, दोनों देश की रक्षा के लिये कैसे उपयोगी हो सकते हैं, इस बात का अध्ययन

[ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ]

करें। जो उसके सुझाव हों, उनके अन्दर अगर कुछ तथ्य हों, तो उनको कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाय।

हमारे पड़ोस में एक देश है जिस की सेनाओं से हमारे जवानों को 1962 में मुकाबला करना पड़ा था। क्या सरदार साहब को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि हमारे कुछ जवान जिन को पकड़ कर के चीनी लोग ले गये थे, उन का ब्रेन वाश करने के लिये या उन के मस्तिष्क को अपने अनुकूल करने के लिये क्या शिक्षा देते थे जो उन्होंने आकर यहां बताया, उसमें यह भी कहते थे कि देखो हमारे अफसरों और जवानों में कोई किसी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं है। दोनों के पदों में, स्थानों में किसी प्रकार का कोई विशेष भेद नहीं है। पर तुम जिस देश के जवान हो वहां तुम्हारी स्थिति क्या है ? तुम्हारे देश की सेना के अफसरों की स्थिति क्या है ? अगर हमारे जवानों ने अनुशासन में बधे हुए होने के कारण, और हमारे जवानों ने देश भक्ति से प्रेरित होकर अभी तक जिह्वा नहीं खोली है तो बुद्धिमता का तकाजा यह है कि उन के जोभ खोलने से पहले ही उनकी कठिनाइयों को हम अनुभव करें और उनकी कठिनाइयों का समाधान ढूंढे।

जिस तरीके से उस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने उस समस्या को टाल दिया था उसी तरीके से आज अपने जवाब में इसको टालने का यत्न न करें। मंत्री महोदय निश्चित रूप से कोई इस प्रकार का आयोग बनायें जो कि हमारे अफसरों व जवानों के सम्बन्धों को और भी अधिक मधुर कर सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरी अपनी निजी राय यह है कि इस समस्या की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय जो कि यहां इस समय मौजूद हैं उत्तर दें वह इस को इतने हलकेपन से न लें कि वह अपने विभाग के उप मंत्री से इस का जवाब दिलवायें। बेहतर यह होगा कि वह स्वयं इस की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अगर पहले क्वेश्चंस कर लिये जांय और उ के बाद मिनिस्टर अपना जवाब दें तो ठीक रहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is the proddure that is being adopted.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHANA) : I will try to answer some of the points raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. In case I am not able to do justice, then I have got two stalwarts, my seniors who will be able to come to my rescue.

We are glad that often things which are concerned with Defence, particularly, the welfare of the troops are being discussed in this House, it helps the Defence Ministry and it also helps to eradicate some of the evils which must have crept in due to various reasons in the Defence Forces. Almost everybody in this House knows that our Defence forces are based on the pattern of the British system.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : What a shame !

SHRI M.R. KRISHANA : My hon. friend is more knowledgeable than myself. He should not say that is a shame.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Shame to the pattern.

SHRI M R. KRISHANA : Because if he were to know the real facts existing in Defence forces, there are certain past pratices which cannot be forgotten. Civilians may forget but a man who has served the Defence forces should not forget the facts. As a matter of intrest and for the informati.

on of the House I can say that at one time for a strength of 6000 British troops here were about 18000 followers and later on for a strength of 12000 British troops there were 40 000 followers. If I could give a small break-up, a Major General was entitled to have 50 followers and a colonel was entitled to have 40 followers and a Captain was allowed to have 20 followers. This was the pattern of the troops in this country before Independence or even earlier. Later on, when Indians become officers, many of these things have been changed and still some continue. But, as everybody would admit, it is not very easy for any changes to be brought about rapidly in the Defence forces. Even if you want to reduce certain things which are not essential, you cannot do it with a pen overnight. If I can only give you what changes have taken place after Independence, the House will be really satisfied with the way in which the Defence Ministry was progressing. I can certainly give credit to the officers to be without certain facilities which have been enjoyed or which are supposed to be enjoyed even to-day by many other countries which had the British Rule. Many of our officers and men to-day serve in places which are most inhospitable and they are serving in a very difficult terrain. The officers--fortunately I think that is the tradition of the Indian officer-do not differentiate, they do not like to have more comfort like many other officers in the world who would not go to the field if they are not given certain facilities inculding ice creams and various other comforts. Therefore, the treatment that the officers are giving to the Jawans to-day cannot be questioned and there is nobody in this House nor outside who would say that the treatment which the jawans are geeting from the officers is in any way inferior or something to be questioned or doubted.

Officers have realised that they have to work with their own people; and they also know the contribution that the jawans are making to this country and this country's defence forces. Therefore, nobody will even remotely think that the jawans-whether they are in the Air Force or the Navy or the Army-are ill-treated by the officers.

In this connection, I would like to give only a few facts. Regulation No. 344 of the Army Regulations prohibits the employment of any Government servant for private service. It is concerning not only jawans and Government servants. It also prevents the use of animals which belong to the Government. It also prevent and prohibits the use of any thing which goes to the defence forces. Right from 1948, the Army Chiefs have been speaking in conferences on this point. There are various letters written to almost every commander that any misuse of the privileges which are given to the officers will be severely dealt with. I can give the date also. These instructions have been issued and they are in force, right from October, 1948 where the Army Chief has said that if any of these people are engaged in any work other than specified, even while assisting the officers, such work should not detract their basic work which is, the training and the various other kinds of drills which adds to make the soldier a fighting machine. He has to fight. His basic requirement is to fight for the country. And, if anything is done to disturb that arrangement, the concerned officer will be dealt with severely.

The hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has raised this point. He had also raised this in December, 1968, in a speech. I could give him the action taken against some of the officers who have misused this facility.

I think some of the officers who have been punished are of the rank of Lieutenant Colonels and my hon. friend will agree that Lieutenant-Colonels are not small officers. One of the colonels has been even dismissed because he has used one of the Government servants for his farm. My hon. friend was mentioning about that particular case perhaps.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : One has been caught doing it.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Two officers have received the severe displeasure of the Army Chief apart from one who was dismissed. This means really very severe

[ Shri M. R. Krishna ]

punishment has been given to the senior officer.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : It means nothing. It does not even go on record unless he says it is to go on record.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I do not want to educate my hon. friend on this matter. At the time of promotion and various other things, these are the things which would come in the way. Even if the officer has got the merit to get the promotion some of these things will never be allowed to go unchecked and the officer will have to be punished for misuse. Therefore, at present, there are very few facilities being given to the officers. Particularly, in the forward areas, the officer definitely needs some service in order to carry some of the equipments in the forward areas and certainly jawans are provided, and that is a part of their duty which the jawans are supposed to contribute. If there are any instances of misuse and if these are reported to the Defence Ministry inculding the Army Chief, Air Chief or Naval Chief, they will not tolerate this. There are sufficient instructions already given to the various formations and if there is any deviation or any slackness on the part of any Officer Commanding and if he allows this kind of thing to happen, he will be dealt with seriously. The three instances which I have given about three senior officers are, I take it, quite enough for the House to be convinced that the Defence Ministry and Armed Forces are not willing to allow these things to happen. Officers are given certain facilities and they are expected to use them properly. Wherever they misuse them, they will be severely dealt with. I would definitely appeal to the Hon. Members that if there are any authentic cases of this type, they can definitely send them to the Defence Minister and they will be attended to with all seriousness. Except this, I have nothing more to add.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह बड़े दुःख और शर्म की बात है कि हमारे देश में जो देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करते है और अपने प्राणों की आहुति देना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं देश की खातिर, उनके साथ जानवरों जैसा व्यवहार होता है । मैंने स्वयं इस चीज़ को अपनी आंखों से देखा है । दिल्ली से असम मेल जो बरौनी जाती है और बरौनी से असम मेल आती है उस में हमारे जवान और अफसर दोनों यात्रा करते हैं । एक दिन नहीं बार बार मैंने देखा हैं कि जवानों से कुली का काम वे लेते हैं, उनसे चाय मंगवाने का काम लेते हैं । मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय भी वहां जा कर इसको अपनी आंखों से देखें । आप भी जा कर इसकी जांच करें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां से मैं आया हूं, दानापुर से, जो पटना जिले के अन्दर है और जहां कटोनमैंट बोर्ड है, वहां फौजी जवानों से ज़मीन खोदने का काम लिया जाता है और खाना बनवाने का काम लिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी आप इनक्वायरी करवायें । यह बड़े ही दुःख और शर्म की बात है कि जिन्हें देश की सुरक्षा के लिये बहाल किया जाता हैं उन से इस तरह के काम लिये जायें । मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जवानों के अन्दर हीन भावना घर करती जा रही है और इसको दूर करने के लिये और उनके तथा अफसरों के बीच सदभावना, समता, अपनापन, भाईचारा आदि के सृजन के लिए क्या कोई निश्चित योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ? यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ? अगर ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है तो क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने और उसको कार्यान्वित करने का विचार रखती है ? यदि हां तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री तुलशीराम वाघ जाधव (बरामती) : चीन-भारत और पाकिस्तान-भारत युद्ध काल में जिन्होंने देश के लिये अपने धर्म का निर्वाह किया और जो करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे बहादुर सैनिकों से इस तरह का अपमानजनक बरताव

करना कहां तक उचित है ? आपने कहा है कि हम बीस बाईस साल से इसकी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मेरे जिले में कई सैनिक हैं। उन्होंने भारत-पाकिस्तान और भारत-चीन युद्ध में अपनी जानें दी हैं उन्होंने मुझे लिखा है कि उनको अपमान-जनक जीवन बिताना पड़ रहा है। उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। उनकी फैमिली को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। उनको जिस तरह का बरताव मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिलता है। इतनी बड़ी सेना है। उसको ठीक बरताव मिले और उसकी सहूलियतों का ध्यान रखा जाए, यह हम सब का कर्त्तव्य है। आपने कहा है कि आपने आर्डर दे दिये हैं। लेकिन उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कहां तक होता है क्या कभी आपने इसको देखा है ? आप लोगों का काम है कि आप गुप्त रीति से इसकी जांच करें कि उनके साथ इस तरह का बरताव तो नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने बाहर के मुल्कों में देखा है, रूस में देखा है, अफसर और जवान दोनों एक जगह काम करते हैं, लेकिन जब शाम को जायेंगे, सिनेमा या थियेटर में जायेंगे, तो दोनों को एक ही जगह एक ही टेबिल पर देखा है। दोनों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं था। इतना यहां पर हो या न हो, यह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन घर में काम करने के लिये उन को भेजा जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर उन के घर में काम करने की सुविधा देनी हो, तो दूसरे सर्वेन्ट्स रखे जायें, लेकिन सैनिकों से घर का काम नहीं लेना चाहिये।

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि अफसरों को आप चाहे ज्यादा तनख्वाह दें, ताकि वे अपने यहां नौकर की व्यवस्था करें, लेकिन सैनिकों के लिये यह अपमानित जीवन की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस व्यवस्था को कब दूर करेगी और यदि ऐसा करने में कुछ दिक्कत हो तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

**श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज** (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : जिस देश में मन्त्री और नौकरशाह अपने निजी कर्मचारियों का इस्तेमाल अपने निजी कामों के लिये हमेशा करते आये हैं और अभी भी कर रहे हैं, वहां अगर पलटन के अफसर ऐसा ही बर्ताव अपने जवानों के साथ करें तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य की चीज नहीं है। फर्क इतना है कि जहां मन्त्री और नौकरशाह निजी कर्मचारियों का इस्तेमाल अपने निजी कामों के लिये करते हैं तो उस से पैसे की बरबादी होती है, लेकिन जहां पलटन के अफसर जवानों से अपने घर का काम कराते हैं तो उससे देश के संरक्षण का मामला पैदा होता है, क्योंकि इस से उन के मनोबल को तोड़ने का काम होता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा—उन्होंने अभी जो आंकड़े यहां पर रखे है कि अंग्रेजी जमाने में मेजर जनरल 50 आदमी नौकर के रूप में अपने साथ रखता था, करनल 40 रखता था, कैप्टन 20 रखता था, लेकिन अब मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उस को खत्म कर दिया है.....

**श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण** : अब वह लोग नहीं रख सकते हैं।

**श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज** : लेकिन यह असलियत है, मन्त्री महोदय के आंकड़े गलत हैं, सभी अफसरों के घरों में कई जवान अलग अलग कामों पर लगे हुए हैं, किसी को आर्डरली कहा जाता है, किसी का कोई और नाम रखा जाता है, कोई वाचमैन है, कोई पानी लाने के लिये हैं, कोई सब्जी लाने वाला है, इस तरह से काम लिया जाता है और यह हकीकत है। अगर आप इन्कार करेंगे तो मैं आपको दिल्ली शहर के कई अफसरों के घर ले जाने के लिये तैयार हूं और इस बात को बताने के लिये तैयार हूं .....

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**। सुपर मार्केट के पीछे झोला लिये मिलते हैं।

**श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज** : अगर आप चाहें तो कई अफसरों के घर ले जा कर वस्तुस्थिति बताने के लिये तैयार हूं।

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

मेरा प्रश्न यह है—क्या मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हर जवान के हाथ में, जैसे आप उसको किट देते हैं, यूनिफार्म देते हैं, बन्दक देते हैं, एक ऐसी लिखित सूचना देंगे कि जवानों से कोई भी घरेलू काम या निजी काम नहीं कराया जायेगा। यदि फिर भी ऐसा कराया जाता है, तो आपके नियम 344 या जो भी नियम हो, उस के अनुसार यह गुनाह माना जायेगा और जो भी यह गुनाह करेगा उस को उचित सजा दी जायेगी। इस में एक दिक्कत यह भी आती है—जैसा प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने पत्र पढ़कर सुनाया है—अगर वे शिकायत करेंगे तो वे अफसर उन के पीछे पड़ जाते हैं ....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : उन का प्रमोशन नहीं करते हैं। प्रमोशन रोक देते हैं।

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज** : हर दृष्टि से उन को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। इस लिये उन के अन्दर हिम्मत आये, उन का मनोबल मजबूत बना रहे, हर जवान के हाथ में ऐसी कोई लिखित चीज देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

दूसरा प्रश्न—हमारे यहां अफसर और जवानों के बीच में जो अन्तर हैं—असल में हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के कारण यह चीज चल रही है और जब तक आप लोग समाज व्यवस्था में रहेंगे, तब तक यह दूर नहीं होगी, इस को तो हमीं लोग कर पायेंगे, लेकिन जिस मुल्क के मुकाबले में आज हमारी पलटन खड़ी है—मौटेतोर पर चीन, उस मुल्क के अफसरों और जवानों के बीच में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, यहां तक कि यूनिफार्म, रहन-सहन और दूसरी चीजों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अफसरों और जवानों से बात कर चुका हूं—सन 1962 की लड़ाई में जो लोग पकड़े गये थे, जिनको तिब्बत में प्रिजनर्ज आफ़ वार बना कर ले जाया गया था, उन लोगों ने बताया है—"हम लोगों ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि अफसरों और जवानों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, उनके रहन-सहन के मामले में, खान-पान के मामले में, कपड़े के मामले में।" क्या इस दिशा में कुछ कदम आप भी आगे बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

**19 hrs.**

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : This is part of a broader question. We have to consider the entire defence set-up which has not changed for the past 23 years although we have been free all the time. The Britishers had a particular system and they themselves changed it. Firstly, the facts are not given correctly. The system of followers was abolished long before we got independence. When we got independence, it was not the system; as I said, the Britishers themselves had abolished it. We have many different countries before us from whom we take examples or we can study what changes are happening in their systems. Even the British Army has changed so far as the employment of orderlies and batmen is concerned. It is true that we have regulations prohibiting personal or private work. But what is the definition of personal, private work ? As per regulations an orderly can be employed by an officer; the same man is called a batman in war. Sometimes for what is known as a war establishment both an orderly and a batman are authorised one for the purpose of office work, for working as a runner etc. and the other to look after his personal needs. In regard to personal needs. the orderly is authorised to do the the work of the officer himself, for instance, getting his clothes from the dhobi, getting him ready for the parade, polishing his shoe and things like that. But it is a fact thatin our Armed Forces, apart from this work which is authorised for an orderly, there is a lot of personal work being taken by the entire family, including cooking and working on the farms. The hon. Deputy Minister says that an officer was caught and punished. But have things stopped ? I am sorry to say that these things have not stopped; they are increasing. It is in the interest of the Armed Forces that we take some steps.

to narrow this gap. The question is not one of passing regulations. The entire social system and the social outlook has to change. We have got a false sense of prestige which we inculcate in the officers right from the time they join as cadets in the Academy; we teach him that he is a class by himself. Previously, there used to be a system where even in the Academy, the cadet used to live almost the same life as the jawan; he also used to do guard duties. Now the guard duties have been abolished in the Academy and it is a very sorry state of affairs. At the same time I say that the officer should look smart; his boots should be well polished. If he himself polishes his boots he is looked down upon because the social system and outlook is such. There is a false sense of status. Is it not high time that these things are done away with ? We have had 23 years of freedom. In other countries changes take place. Almost everybody, whether in Parliament or in Government has passed through compulsory military service; almost every important country has compulsory military service, even Britain had a system somewhat like that. Is it not time that we had a broad-based commission, a defence commission to go into the entire defence set-up of our country ? We asked for a standing committee. The Minister was against it. What is the objection of the Minister to have a commission to study this matter ? They have a commission for every thing else and it gives them its report. They can keep in this commission even high retired military officers and serving military officers and some politicians and some social workers and educationists and it can go into the entire set-up of defence and the mode and method of trainning and recruitment and all these things. What is the objection of the Government to set up such a commission ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In the first place, I am not prepared to agree that this is a universal thing or that every jawan who has been appointed is there to do domestic service for the officers. That is not correct. Even in that case, every time there is a review, and the entitlement is also brought down. That way also we have now reduced the number of batmen by about 15,000. This is under constant review, and Mr. Ranjit Singh has ably answered my dear friend Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri that this has been a tradition which is going on, and that officers do require a certain amount of service when they are in the field area. That is the purpose for which the regulations have permitted that a jawan can work as a batman provided he is temperamentally fit for that, and also he volunteers to do that type of a thing. Otherwise, no jawan is forced. Suppose if any Member were to bring to the notice of this House that some jawan was forced to do a job which he was not willing to, then that would be really a serious matter which we will take up. Actually, only the volunteers are given as batmen to the officers, and that too, to do the work which is essential and specified.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Compulsory volunteers !

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : No; not at all. I definitely would say that the Defence Ministry can take credit for abolishing the system of followers. My friend Shri Ranjit Singh says that the Britishers had abolished the cadre of followers and so on. It is not true. Today, the defence forces of this country are bent upon increasing the teeth, or sharpening the teeth, whatever you may call it-and they want to cut down the tail, that is to say; the followers and so on.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : 'Followers' means quite a different thing. The Hon. Minister may kindly bear with me for a while. 'Followers' was actually a rank in the armed services previously.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Well, I can also give the history of the various kinds of platoons which were there to do this kind of service which has been abolished. The JCO cadre was created because the Britishers would not like to mix with the Indian jawans, and therefore they wanted an intermediate rank. But that is not the position today. (*Interruption*) Probably, at the time when Shri Ranjit Singh was in the armed forces, he did not like to mix with the jawans, but that is not the condition today.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Sir, please excuse me. He has made this remark

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

oftentimes, and the Minister of Defence has also made such remarks sometimes like that. I would like to tell the Minister that I still go for my annual training. I go to my annual training invariably. This time I have received even a warning that if I do not go this time I will be sent an apprehension roll.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : That is very good.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I would like the Members of your party also to join the Territorial Army at least and serve for a month there, and then they will know the real conditions of the armed forces.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We are happy; if we have Members who are acquinted with these things it becomes much less troublesome for us to answer questions here. If there are enlightened Members here, we welcome them and we would like to give them the information which they need.

Now, about this Commission which has been asked, I think it is not a thing which I can answer, and it is also not necessary for a Commission to go into this kind of thing.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : A Commission to enquire into the entire defence set-up.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : That is a different thing. As I said earlier, the officers of the defence forces are very keen that they should not always have very comfortable lives when they serve in the forward areas. They are invaded by leeches and they have to suffer in every bad weather. But still they do not like to have any support or help from Jawans. It is a fact; the officer class wants that they should have hard life, similarly as the jawans, so that the need for batmen or orderlies has almost come to be nil, and the regulations are very strict. The commanders in the conference always emphasise this, and whoever is found guilty of misusing the jawans who are definitely for a different purpose--to defend this country and be skilled fighters--will be severely punished. Beyond that, I have nothing more to say.

**19.10 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 3, 1969/Chaitra 13, 1891 (Saka).*

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